PORTLAND INQUIRER.

AUSTIN WILLEY, Editor,
BROWN THURSTON, Publisher.

All Men are Created Equal.--Declaration of Independence.

Terms, $2,00 A YEAR, $1,75 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XII. PORTLAND, (ME.,) THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1853. NO. 12.

THE PORTLAND INQUIRER,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT
PORTLAND ME. 68 EXCHANGE ST.

WILLEY & THURSTON,
PROPRIETORS.

Terms.—$2,00 a year, or $1,75 in advance or within [illegible] y. Twenty-five cents will be added [illegible] six months delay after the first year's credit.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at 3 cents a line for first insertion, and 2 cents for every succeeding insertion, [illegible] to the space. The usual discount made to those who advertise by the year.
Communications are to be addressed to the EDITOR. Business Letters to the PUBLISHER, and both, post paid.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.
No 10, State Street, Boston.
AND
V. B. PALMER,
Tribune Buildings, New York,
Are our agents in those cities for advertising and Subscriptions.

"A Talk with Mrs. Tyler."

Oh! Mrs. Ex-President Julia G. Tyler!
You are pretty, they say—you're a pretty reviler!
You *do* pitch it awfully into your Mother-land,
In that same reply to the Duchess of Sutherland.

Your epistle's so trenchant, I look on it, Ma'am, as a
The defiance, in fact, of a genuine Amazon;
And you show such a spirit against Anti-Slavery,
That her Grace, one might fancy, had questioned your bravery.

You lay on the lash with excessive severity—
And do you on niggers evince like dexterity,
Upon your tobacco plantation, where resident
Of black a-moors, Mrs. without the Ex-President?

You say that your ladies avoid all conventions,
Save those held with purely religious intentions,
In order to propogate true Christianity—
A creed not exclusive of sable humanity!

Ah! there you, of course, are taught love to the neighbor,
Which [illegible] not permit us his back to belabor,
Because it is black—or the faith is prodigious
Of that kind of people that you call religious!

But, surely, you joke when you say our nobility
Incited their wives,—out of hate and hostility
To America, wishing her ruin to compass.—
To send you their letter to kick up a rumpus.

If seriously any such notion possesses you,
The natural question with which one addresses you,
Is, had poor Mr. Tyler the irrationality
To put in your head such a wild unreality?

Well-clothed and well-fed are your negroes, you tell us,
But, I fancy, that won't make our poor people jealous;
We use dogs and horses as well as you treat them;
We keep them in decent condition, and beat them.

You write in such ire as to raise the suggestion,
That your style would have better become the Fish question;
Not that to the Bay named of Funday related,
But one in a *market*, by *Thames-street* debated!

That is to say, in plain English,—"Mrs. Tyler, you are as abusive as a fish-woman, and not much better informed." Truly, a very uncivil comparison of Mr. *Punch's.* We wish we could say something in defence of the fair Ex-Presidentess, but the worst of it is, that *it is true!*

From the National Era.

WILLARD AND LINNEY.

BY ALICE CAREY.

[*Concluded.*]

But the veriest trifles hold us spell-bound, sometimes; and a single withered rose may be sweeter than whole fields of fresh flowers And upon one occasion, certainly, a harmless rabbit that had been dislodged from his burrow in the winter snow, in which the drops of his life-blood were yet fresh, subserved the most genial amusement.

"Look there!" exclaimed Mrs. Hulbert, as a fresh drop of blood trickled over the neck and plashed on the white apron of Linney. "O, dear! and my hands, too," she said, holding them up.

"It was all my fault," said Mr. Welden, looking painfully annoyed. Linney's cheek grew as red as the spot in her apron. It was not so much the words as the tone of tenderness with which they were said, and the really distressed look that accompanied them.

Both felt it a relief when Mr. Hulbert entered, and the good wife's attention was diverted from them, to prepare the arm-chair and stir the fire.

"But, Linney, you don't know how to cook it, do you?" resumed the young man, with all his former self-possession, and a familiar style of address he had never used before.

"Fry it, I suppose," she answered.

The young man laughed, as though the idea were preposterous, and said he knew more about the culinary art than half the women. And, indeed, what man is there but that supposes the same thing.

Linney did not seem to heed him, and he continued, "you must dine with us to-morrow; we are to have one, too;" and in a moment, seeing that she did not reply, he said, "Will you come?"

She made some sort of vague reply, which her young admirer, for such he was, construed into acceptance.

But the truth is, she had heard nothing he said; and, now, as she sunk into a chair, her cheek assumed a pallor, and her black eyes. naturally merry, took a steadfast and earnest look, and neither have ever entirely lost the expression of that moment. She had been listening to the Hulberts, as they talked of their son.

"What!" said the mother, in a surprised whisper, as she leaned over the shoulder of her husband, who answered—

"He says nothing that you will be glad to hear of. The letter is filled with stuff about Alumni, Euclid, freshmen, and all that which we don't know nothing about; besides, he wants me to send money, and tells me to sell the hay if I can't get it without." The old man wiped his eyes, and continued in a tremulous voice, "I expect he has been running me in debt—twenty or twenty-five dollars, like enough."

"Had he got Linney's letter?" asked the mother, as if willing to divert his thoughts

"He received it a week ago," was replied, "but had not yet read it, when he wrote."

And this it was which made the pallor in the cheek of Linney, and the steadfast look in her eyes.

That night, as Mrs. Hulbert wound the clock, she said, "Do you think you could keep house, Linney, for a day or two?"

"Yes, why?" she replied, and looking more curiosity than she spoke.

"Oh, I don't know, child," and directly she added, "yes I do, too. May be we will go to Augusta in a week or so, father and me."

"Is Willard sick?" asked Linney. her heart stirred anew.

"No," and Mrs. Hulbert looked anxiously into the fire.

"Because," continued Linney, seeing that she was not likely to explain, "I thought it strange that you should go when the session will close so soon." She forbore to say when Willard is coming home so soon.

But Mrs. Hulbert, who understood her meaning, replied, "He is not coming home. He says he shall have plenty of business and pleasure for the vacation; and, besides, he don't want to get his mind in the old trains of thought, he says."

"Well," said Linney, and in that little word there was a bitterness of meaning which long sentences could not have expressed.

"I wonder," said Mrs. Hulbert, presently, "if George has nothing better to do than hunt rabbits—the poor, harmless critters?"

She was in no very amiable mood, poor woman.

"Such sports have been relished by wiser men than he," answered Linney, "and I see no particular harm in them."

"Nor I either, as I know of;" and Mrs. Hulbert grew thoughtful and silent again.

And so for an hour the two women sat together. The effect of Willard's letter was reflected in the mind of either, and how differently, in the estimate formed of George.

Before she retired that night, Linney visited Willard's room, and taking from the drawer the stockings designed for him, replaced them with the bundle prepared for market. Then, removing the pillow, she took the letter and the Bible, and placed them on the shelf above the window.

And from such small things as we have recorded, rise the fates that shape destiny.

The following day, while preparations for Mrs. Hulbert's visit to Augusta, were going briskly forward, George Welden made his appearance, looking fresh, and smiling, and happy.

"I am come to carry Linney home with me to dine," he said, by way of apology to Mrs. Hulbert, who, perhaps, looked something of the astonishment she felt. "And," he added, turning to the girl, "mother sends her compliments, and says you must not disappoint her. I," he said, "have myself superintended the cooking of the rabbit."

Linney was faltering some excuse about the unexpected departure, needful preparations, and the like, when Mrs. Hulbert interposed, with the assertion that she could go just as well as not, if she chose. The horse and sleigh waited at the door, the young man seriously desired her to go, and Mrs. Hulbert evidently favored his inclinations.

"But, I am not ready," urged Linney, surveying her dress, with trepidation and concern, well aware that she possessed nothing in which she would appear to better advantage.

"It is strange," said Mrs. Hulbert, soliloquizing, "how particular girls are now-a-days. That plaided flannel of Linney's, I could have worn to a wedding in my day."

"Ah, and Linney can, too, if she has a mind to," replied George, laughing, and eyeing admiringly the plaids of green, and red, and blue, so smoothly ironed. In truth, it became the chubby, rustic girl wonderfully well; and when she had tied on the white frilled apron, and smoothed her chestnut curls a little, nothing was needed to complete her toilet.

The young girl felt a tremulous shrinking when, for the first time in her life, she found herself in an elegantly-furnished apartment; but Mrs. Welden, a sweet, motherly lady of sixty, soon put her quite at ease, for Linney was a sunshiny and good-tempered girl, little disposed to quarrel with circumstances. If there were a little condescension in the cordiality, a little patronage in the equality assumed by Mrs. Welden, Linney did not stop to think of it, and the lady's heart was soon won entirely by the girl's artless and joyous manner.

If she dropped her knitting, Linney picked it up in a moment; if steps were in the way, she was at her elbow—in fact, everywhere her services were needed, she seemed to be, and, better still, nowhere else; and all this from natural impulses of kindness.

No wonder they were mutually pleased; each found in the other, that which she herself lacked—the one, freshness, and sunshine, and hope; and the other, wisdom, experience, elegance, and refinement.

George, habitually good-natured, indolent, careless, was on that day restless, almost fretful. Now he boxed the ears of some favorite hunter, for caressing his hand too familiarly: and now he found fault with the fire, which was either too hot, or too cold; but, truth is, he was irritated that Linney should be monopolized, and apparently with so much willingness on her part, by his mother. Sometimes he tried to be amiable, and even complimented her more than once; but she neither blushed nor looked down, but, on the contrary, laughed gaily, and replied in the same vein, though her tone and manner said plainly there was no meaning in her words. He felt that he had no power over her, and consequently became vexed with himself more and more.

So pleased and delighted was Linney, that she remained long after dinner; and the great, cold moon made the snow sparkle again as they drove homeward.

"Oh, what a beautiful home you have!" she said, looking back, admiringly, where the many lights of the great house streamed across the snow.

"Would you like to live there always?" asked George, tightening the rein.

"Oh, above all things!" she answered, ingenuously.

And the whip was brought in requisition, and Brock suffered to go forward as fast as he would.

"How kind of you," said Linney, patting his neck, when they alighted at the door, "to bring us home so soon."

And she continued, turning to George—"I wish you were home, too."

The young man bit his lip, and resumed his seat in the sleigh. He had hoped for an invitation to go in.

Mrs. Hulbert opened the door, and George drew in the rein, to say—

"Tell Willard, if you please, that I shall take as good care of Linney as he would do himself."

Mrs. Hulbert thanked him, and Linney thought, "I am glad you happened to say that, it will be so provoking to Willard." But neither understood that George remembered the slights formerly cast upon him, and could not now deny himself the pleasure of such a taunt. But if Willard had been away chopping wood for a month, Mr. George Welden would have been silent. An acute discernment might have seen, too, that though pique had at first drawn these young persons together, the result would be other than they themselves expected. Already, on the part of George, there was a real liking, as trifles have indicated.

In a secluded neighborhood, where neither was likely to find much companionship, it was perfectly natural, that having once met, they should meet again, and that, time and circumstances favoring, the gentleman should become a wooer, especially when he was free from worldly ambition, and cared not a whit what others thought of the mistress of his house and heart, so that she pleased him. It was natural, too, that a humble rustic girl should not be wholly averse to the wooing, especially when the young man was handsome, and the fortune ample, and, above all, when she could rise so pre-eminently above a lover who had discarded her.

And the case of Willard is common enough, too, perhaps. Finding himself suddenly and unexpectedly above his old mate, he set his foot upon her—not for that he despised her, so much as that he was blinded by the brilliancy of his hopes, and really did not see nor think about her at all.

Time taught them both the sincerity of that young and irretrievably-slighted love.

But, though Willard was for a short time inflated with vanity, and warped from his true nature, he possessed stamina enough to enable him in the end to assume his true manhood. When he had drank deeper, he saw what he had lost—too late.

When five years were gone, and he returned from college, no little loving Linney met him with words sweeter than any triumphs—she had been three years the wife of George Welden, and one, the mother of "the sweetest little cherub," (so his good mother told him) that ever was seen, and was living in the great house close by.

"I wish, mother," said Willard, one morning, "you would fit up the little room that used to be Linney's, for my study." (He was about to read law.)

So the window was opened, and the cobwebs swept down; and this, with the addition of a chair and table to the furniture, was all that was to be done. With folded arms and thoughtful brow, Willard superintended the work. When all was completed, he unlocked a small desk, and took from it two old and worn letters. which would scarcely bear the unfolding, read and re-read them, wiping his eyes once or twice as he did so; he then refolded them, and stepping on a chair, took from a shelf above the window a book, and was slipping the letters under the lid, when his hand was suddenly checked, and taking down the volume, he blew from it a heap of dust, while from beneath the lid slipped a letter—his own first and last one to Linney—and on the leaf where it had lain so long was written, in a boyish hand, Malinda Hulbert!

Both book and letter had evidently been forgotten, and the dust of years had gathered over them.

Willard is a bachelor to this day; and that homely room, once Linney's, has a charm for him which much finer ones have never had.

When last in Clovernook, I had the pleasure of drinking tea with him; but when, in the twilight, we sat in the porch—his mother and I—and revived old memories, he arose and walked away thoughtfully, sadly, I thought.

"How changed Willard is!" I said noting his melancholy steps.

"Oh, I don't know," answered Mrs. Hulbert. And in a moment she added, "Yes I do, too—he will never forget little Linney."

A ROYAL VILLAIN.

Louis Napoleon for several years possessed a devoted friend in a Mrs. Howard, who was his mistress. This woman, though ruined yet possessed certain noble qualities of character. Through all Louis Napoleon's ill-fortune, she clung to him, and now he casts her off. A correspondent of the *Tribune* says:

"But for Mrs. Howard, who had always remained attached to him in good or evil circumstances long before she returned to France, could scarcely believe that the father of her two children would abandon her for a lady who was not a Princess. She was at the Tuileries when she received the message that the Emperor was about marrying Mademoiselle Montijo. In a fit of passion she threw two magnificent Sevres vases to the floor and broke them. She returned to England with a princely fortune a few days back. Her children got a Ducal title from their illegitimate father, if I am well informed, that of Beauregard.'

That is a fine line of Young's which says:
"Commerce gives gold, religion makes it gain"

We wish those manufacturers and traders, who put salt in their saleratus, sand in their sugar, peas in their coffee, and gypsum in their pepper, would bear this truth in mind. We fear they are not believers in the great gain of godliness.

Galls from the Harness or Saddle.—Major Long in his written and valuable account of his expedition to the Rocky Mountains, says that his party found white lead moistened with milk, to succeed better than any thing else in preventing the bad effects of galls on their horses' backs, in their fatiguing march over the plains that border the mountains. Its effect in smoothing and soothing the irritated and inflamed surface, was admirable.—*American Farmer.*

Artesian Wells.—The Artesian well from which Paris is supplied with water was sunk to a depth 1,800 feet before a supply of water was found. A well in Flanders was sunk to a depth of 3000 feet, and a supply of warm water has ever since issued from it in its capious volumes.

During a debate in the U. S, House of Representatives recently, on tobacco-chewing, Mr. Stanley took occasion to say "chewing is a vile, anti-Christian, barbarous habit, introduced into civil life for purposes of degradation. One half of the boys who grow up topers, commence their course by smoking and chewing."

In Paris in 1852, the Oyster eaters consumed 1,678,926 francs worth of these animals; the average price was 2½ francs the hundred, and the total number devoured was 70,000,000.

It is stated in the Whig Almanac that the annual cost of the army and navy of the United States per head for the population, is 67 cents. The expense of the same establishments to Great Britain and Ireland per head, is $2,56.—To France $2,10; to Germany $2,20.

The debt of Great Britain is $126 per head—of France $33 per head—of Germany $26 per head—of the United States, $2 60.

EXTRACT FROM THEO. PARKER.

"But there is one institution in the land, which just now, in Boston at least, is lifting up its voice somewhat in behalf of freedom. When I was a young man—no! before that—when I only *thought* myself a young man, and was merely a large boy. it was my good fortune to sit at the feet of the venerable man whom I see before me now; and I remember very well when Dr. Beecher said, (applause,) in his pulpit, that he thought, before ten years were gone by there would be a steeple on every theater in New England! The venerable man set his feet forward in that work, and half ten years did go not by before there was a steeple on every theater in New England! It did not mend the matter much. But now, theaters have come up again; and while the work of that venerable Doctor's daughter is read out of the churches while its doctrines cannot be preached there, Mr. Kimball opens the doors of his theater, and *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is played to large audiences, eight times a week. (Loud cheers) I thank God that when humanity is excommunicated from the Boston church, she can yet find a resting place for the sole of her foot in a Boston theater! (Cheers. Some years ago, my friend, Brother Spear, (who sits at my side,) asked Mr. Kimball why he did not have some play that touched the humanities, and was moral and elevating in its tendency? 'Why don't you have an anti-slavery play?' asked Mr. Spear. Whereupon, Mr. Kimball said—'I cant get the audience; but as soon as you will get the outside ready to come in and see an anti-slavery play, I will perform nothing else.' (Cheers. Now, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* has got the outsiders in favor of humanity, and Mr. Kimball opens his doors. In due time—when the wind blows long enough in that quarter—I suppose humanity will get in even at the churches. (Applause.) Says the theological student to the Devil, in the play, 'What, can the player instruct the priest?' 'By all means,' quoth Mephistopheles, 'if the priest himself is but a player!'"

PEACE CONVENTION

An able Peace Convention has lately been held in Vermont. The following letter was received from Hon. Neal Dow.

Portland, Feb. 14, 1853.

Gentlemen:—I have just received your favor of the 11th, inviting me to be present at a Convention of the friends of Peace in Vermont, called to consider the best means of enlisting the efforts of influential men in every State of the Union, and to unite the whole nation in behalf of universal and permanent peace.

My engagements are now so numerous and pressing, that I cannot accept your kind invitation, but avail myself of the opportunity to express to you briefly my hearty concurrence in the great object which you have in view.

I do not see how any philanthropist, patriot or christian can withhold his name and influence from a movement like yours, which is calculated to benefit and bless the world to an extent that we cannot at present foresee or imagine.

War, as an arbiter of national disputes, is an absurd and wicked relic of a barbarous age, and its abrogation is demanded as well by the true interests of every people on the globe, as by the light of christianity and a higher and purer civilization.

That the day will come when war shall be no more known among men, I have no doubt; and I hold it to be the duty of every one who loves and fears God, to hasten that time to the utmost of his power. That a nation may find itself compelled to resist aggression from an unscrupulous or ambitious power, may be true; but at the same time, all good men may and should unite to devise some plan whereby the differences of nations may be settled without a resort to the sword, which can determine nothing, but which people is the strongest or which has suffered most.

Very respectfully yours,
Neal Dow.

SPREAD OF LIBERTY SOUTWARD.

Many of the states of Central and South America are republican only in name, and we are glad to see, therefore, that, as the northern people move southward, they infuse among the inhabitants of those regions—along with some questionable practices, not worse, however, than they indulged in—better notions of the true principles of government.

The Yankees, as they are called, are much abused by foreigners for an alledged propensity to invade the territories of their neighbors, but if "the Yankees" will only carry with them, wherever they go, the sound political doctrines which are their common faith, they will be acquitted of all the evils of their interference, as well by the people they benefit, as by the disinterested judgment of posterity.

A Panama paper, the other day, summing up the advances which had been recently made by the state of New Grenada, referred to the following:

1st. The law which declares free all the slaves in the republic, and indemnifies the masters. This law war demanded by a vast majority of the people, and though it did not encounter the obstacles existing in some other countries, because of the small number of slaves and the low price of labor, the claims of reason and Christianity still had their opponents.

2d. The destruction of the tobacco monopoly, the good effects of which are already felt.

3d. Trial by jury in certain cases, and the intention to extend it to others.

4th. The annulling of the privileges of the priest. This was demanded by reason, justice, and the state of the world, and is indispensable in a republic; eclesiastical, like military privileges, being incompatible with liberty.

5th. The abolition of tythes and the *surplice* tax.

6th. The right of parishioneers to elect their curates. This power has hitherto been exercised by the executive.

7th. The entire liberty of the press.

8th. Free education—the obstacles in the way of the poor in getting admission to the bar and to every branch of learning being removed, by reducing, or abolishing fees for titles and degrees.

9th. The divisions of the revenues—so necessary in a democratic republic, as their centralization renders democracy a mere name or makes the rule monarchial or absolute. The object of the law is to allow the people to manage their local government to which the United States owe so much of their prosperity.

10th. The abolition of quarantines and cordons of health, a most sensible and economical measure.

11th. The abolition of capital punishment for political offences.

12th. Do. of passports.

13th. The present contract with the Panama Railroad Company.

14th. The contract to continue the topographical survey of the Republic.

15th. The reform of the Constitution, which now contains the germs of rapid improvement, without Utopian exaggerations.

We perceive that the statesmen of New Grenada, in accordance with the last paragraph, are discussing other great and extensive reforms. Dr. Florentino Gonzalez, an apparently intelligent and energetic writer, proposes in the *Gaceta Official de Medellin,* nine columns of amendments to the existing constitution. Most of these seem to us to be well considered and judicious.

His first object is to divide New Grenada into ten sovereign and independent states, for the purposes of internal legislation, under one federal head, the same as the United States—and to adopt the name for it of the "Columbian Confederation." These states, and all others to be admitted to the confederation, are to pledge themselves to abide by the conditions of the association.

Among these indispensible conditions are the following: Elections by direct vote; the absolute freedom of the press; the personal freedom of every inhabitant, to the perpetual exclusion of slavery in any form; the right of religious worship according to the dictates of the individual conscience; the right of property inviolable by the state; the trial by jury, the abolition of military power; and the establishment of gratuitous primary schools for both sexes.

He further proposes that the "government of the confederation' shall be republican, elective and representative; and that the individuals who have the exercise of public power, shall be held responsible for the just discharge of their duties The legislative power of the confederation is to consist of two branches or bodies, one to be called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The executive power shall be the President of the confederation; and the judicial power shall consist of a Supreme Court and the judges and other tribunals of justice as may be, by law, established.—*N. Y. Post.*

From the Buffalo Republic.

SLAVERY IN ILLINOIS—"NATIONAL" DEMOCRACY GOING TO SEED.

At length the favorite institution of the South, human slavery, has advanced a step into the free States. The legislature of the State of Illinois has enacted a law establishing slavery in that State; and it has received the executive sanction. In another column, we have published the law at length as we find it in the Chicago Journal. It purports, as will be perceived, to be a law preventing the immigration of free colored persons into that State, which, of itself, is a violation of the constitution of the United States, and cannot stand for a moment in a court of law; but its details are deeply disgraceful to the State in which it has been enacted, and shocking to every enobling sentiment of the human soul.

Illinois is one of those glorious trophies to the wisdom and patriotism of Jefferson and other fathers of this great republic, who framed and enacted the Ordinance of 1787, which saved the whole North West from the blight of human slavery; which not only prevented the ingress of that curse into the country; but which abolished it where it had stealthily crept in, as it was wont to do. But Illinois has proved recreant to the free principle which made her what she is; recreant to the principles of humanity; and has rendered herself a reproach to her free sisters of the Union. She has enacted a law fit only for the barbarous ages, and shameful to the country and the age in which it has been perpetrated. She has enacted that no free citizen of any other State or country, having one fourth African blood in his or her veins, shall have the privilege of coming and residing more than ten days in that state. And she has enacted that if any such free citizen of any of the United States shall come there and reside more than ten days, (as the constitution of the United States says they shall do if they please, and enjoy all the rights and immunities of other citizens of that State,) such citizen shall pay $50 for every ten days of such residence, which fine shall be increased $50 for every ten days succeeding the first ten, or be seized and sold into slavery, at public auction!

This has been done by the *democratic* legislature of the free State of Illinois, in the fifty third year of the nineteenth century. For what has it been done? Can anybody answer that question? Virginia and her sisters of the South enact laws forbidding colored persons to remain in the States of their nativity, after they purchase their freedom by extraordinary industry and economy. For there virtues Southern States banish their free colored citizens. Those half and quarter bloods, who owe their paternity to their masters, and who inherit from them a love of freedom and the enterprise and energy necessary to attain it, are condemned to banishment, and their paternal masters and owners assent to the infamous law which banishes them for having African blood in their veins. And what does free Illinois do? Does she say to innocent and deeply injured outcasts: Come hither to the land that flows with milk and honey—the land which a Jefferson made free—here in our broad praries there is room for you, and you shall have the privilege of drawing your sustenance from the bosom of your mother Earth, in your native country if not in your native State. Such as you are, who have bought your freedom at a great price, whilst paying exorbitantly for your time must be good citizens, and we have no slavery interest in Illinois that we have any fear that you can prejudice if you were disposed to do so.

Is this, we ask, the human language of highly favored Illinois? No, indeed, far from it. Instead of this humanity, she turns upon the cruelly banished and persecuted ones, and haughtily says: "Don't come to Illinois with any African blood in your veins: if you do we will sell you into slavery. We care not how industrious, how economical, how honorable, how intellectual or how Christian-like you are. These circumstances weigh nothing compared to the paramount desideratum, the purity of the blood. We care nothing for the qualities of the mind in persons coming hither to seek a residence; we care not how their souls are distorted with vicious propensities; we care not if their hearts are festering with wantoness and every moral infection: give us anything but the least cross of African blood. That we reject, because our ancestors cruelly wronged their ancestors, by stealing them from their native country, and selling them into slavery. This is the reason why we hate them, why we persecute them, and why we will sell them into slavery if they come hither."

This, reader, is the language of free Illinois. She has spoken it through her legislature; and—shade of Jefferson! blast us not for the verbal desecration!—by a "democratic legislature. They are of the much boasted "National Democracy" which means nothing more nor less than Southern Slavocracy and their Northern political minions.—National Whigs, too, are bred in the same manner, and have the same features and affections. Such acts as these may well be designated as laying up wrath against the day of wrath. We hope and we cannot doubt, that better wisdom will prevail in Illinois. If not we never wish to hear that State called democratic hereafter.

POLITICAL PROSCRIPTION IN THE SENATE.

The Buffalo Republic, a Democratic paper, speaks in the following manly and scathing style of the recent exclusion, by the U. S. Senate, of all Free Soil members from committees, on account of their political opinions. The Republic speaks but the sentiments of nineteen-twentieths of the Free Men of the North. It says:

* * * * We would not wish the just reproach they have earned to be inherited by their children and their children's children; but we would have shame to set upon their faces, calling upon Justice, Honor, Liberality, and Decency, to point a finger of scorn at them wherever they are, as long as they are permitted to walk, crawl, or sneak on the face of the earth!

The proscribed ones were Messrs. Hale, of New Hampshire, Chase, of Ohio, and Sumner, of Massachusetts. These men represent a political party in the United States quite as honorable, as honest, as moral and as patriotic, if not *yet* as numerous, as any political party in the country. The rights of their constituencies are as sacred as those of any other party, and indignity offered to them, by thus insulting their representatives is as grevious, as anti-republican, as illiberal and as dastardly, as it would be if they numbered twenty times their present force.—The constituencies of these proscribed Senators constitue a third political organization in the Union. There is a fourth organization in the South. They are quite as distinct from the two original parties as the Free Soil party is. The object of their distinct organization is avowedly to compass the dissolution of the Union. Why did not that Bright gentleman (?) from Indiana, tell Mr. Soule and his co-laborers in the cause of dissolving the Union, that he considered him and them "outside of any healthy political organization of this country?" Was it because such men are deemed to be more patriotic than those who are opposed to the further extension of human slavery? What will the outside world think of the majority of the United States Senate, when it is known that they thus proscribed and insulted three honorable. able and patriotic Senators, for opinions on the subject of slavery extension, and at the same time took into favor and fellowship those who labor constantly and openly to produce a dissolution of the Union? We should calculate, if we were one of those outsiders, that the days of this republic were nearly numbered, when such are the preferences of the conservative branch of the Government.

Who is this Mr. Charles Sumner, who has thus been proscribed, turned out of *good society,* insulted and spitten upon by Messrs. Bright & Co.? Is he not one of the brightest geniuses, ripest scholars, ablest statesmen, purest patriots and best men that Massachusetts enshrines in her casket of jewels?—Massachusetts, in her capacity of a sovreign member of the American Union, sent him to represent her in the United States Senate.—Shall she be denied her right to be represented in the councils of the nation? If Mr. Sumner has not suited Massachusetts, she would not have sent him there. She knew his principles as well as he knew them himself. She acted understandingly. She knew that he would act in accordance with the principles which he had always professed and maintained, and they were such as they approved, or she would have sent some one else. Mr. Sumner represents the Old Cradle of Liberty—the native State of John Hancock, of the Adamses, of Robert Treat Paine, of Elbridge Gerry, whose names, on the sacred scroll of National Independence, will be read and hallowed by patriots of all succeeding ages, whether the favorites of Messrs. Bright & Co. succeed in dissolving the Union or not. This same Massachusetts, the venerated mother of patriots, and the nurse of the infant Republic, has been grossly insulted in the person of her Representative. So has New Hampshire; so has Ohio.

Aside from the grossness of the indignity thus offered to Honorable Senators, and to the State sovereignties which they represent; this proscriptive course of the advocates of human slavery, is most judicious and ill-advised, even on the principle of expediency. The proscribers hate these men because they represent constituencies supposed to be opposed to the farther advance of the peculiar Southern institution. Can they be so insane as to suppose they are benefitting this interest of the South by such peurile malignity? If they think so, it is our opinion that they never were more mistaken. We have entirely misconceived and over-rated the appreciation, honor and dignity of the people of those three States, if this very act do not add thousands to the ranks of that party whose principles are represented by the three insulted Senators.

The following letter from Liberia, was written to a person in Hartford. It pretty effectually (though in a plain unvarnished style) uses up the *romance* of a life in Africa.—*Hartford Republican.*

FROM LIBERIA.

Beeley, Bassa Co., July 11 1852.

My Dear Sister:—I take this opportunity of writing you a few lines to inform you that myself and husband are as well as can be expected. My little boy is well also. Mr. Williams' family, what is left of them, are getting along pretty well, his wife and two children he has lost; one was born on their passage, and the other was a little girl. The wife and little girl which were taken away were carried to the grave in one day, it was a shocking scene to us, but God knows what is best to do. We have seen two and three buried in a day, of one family, since we have been here. Mr. Adams' family are as well as can be expected, although he has had a great deal of sickness in his family. There was an expedition of a hundred and fifty-one, arrived twenty days after we landed, they have lost out of the number, fifty-two. The Baltimore packet arrived on the 17th of March, and landed twenty-one emigrants, and four of them are gone to their long home. Out of the three expeditions sixty-two have died, but I cannot say they all died of the fever, for there were many that were very old, and could not bear much. And many of them were children, and had the whooping-cough.—Out of our number we have lost seven. I will now talk a little about the place which you have heard so much about.

You and all of us heard it was a very rich country, and so it is—but if a man or a woman wants to get along here, he or she must have a plenty of money, although it was told us in the United States that we did not need any money here; but it is not so, and if you do not have money of your own, you must suffer, and that is not all, you must die. I have good reason for saying this, for I have seen the result of it. If we had not the means of our own I do really believe that we should have been in the grave long before this time. Mr. Pinney told us we were coming to Christian brethren, but to our great disappointment, we came to a mess of blood suckers.

Col. Benton and the President.—The New York Times has the following version of the interview between these gentlemen. It differs somewhat from the reports which were received by telegraph:

An amusing story is told of a recent interview between Col. Benton and President Pierce. The Colonel expressed himself heartily gratified at the result of the election, and very desirous to support the new Administration; but he told the President that he had *one* man in his Cabinet who made him ridiculous—a "perfect nodescrip, Sir," said he "a perfect nondescrip—neither one thing nor the other." The General inquired what gentleman of his Cabinet had been so unfortunate as thus to incur his displeasure. The Colonel named Mr. Cushing, and launched out into a repetition of his epithets, which I have given, not exactly in his words, but as nearly so as would be strictly proper—closing by saying, that he was the *only* man on earth who seemed to have been created for the express purpose of becoming a Tyler man.

The President heard his formidable objurgations to the end, and quietly remarked to the Colonel, that he had been delighted, on reaching Washington, to find so many gentlemen, who were quite indifferent as to his election, exceedingly solicitous concerning the welfare of his Administration.

Whether the story is quite authentic or not, I cannot say; but it comes from a Democratic source. True or not, it is certainly *good.*

For the Portland Inquirer.

"Were there not ten cleansed, but where are the nine."

I have received a catalogue of the Legislature of Maine, now in session, wherein I find the members classified according to their politics, and five put down under the head of *Free Soil.* It is a cause of satisfaction to us poor fanatics deprived by our unhealthy politics of a controling influence in the legislation of the land, that we can at least be heard by way of feeble protest, that we can have a fractional representation of even *five one hundred and fiftieths* in the counsels of the State. Each of our five heroes we naturally admire as so many Abdiels, "faithful found among the faithless," so many sheep sent forth in the midst of wolves. Their sacrifices are our sacrifices, their reputation is our reputation. Representing the integrity of our principles, authoritative exponents of our policy, we stand and fall with them. If they are true and steadfast we are honored, if they are venal and cowardly we are despised.

I looked anxiously at the record of the voting for Senator, and was perplexed to find only a single vote given for any candidate of honest politics. Of the five cleansed persons, only one was found to glorify God, by a vote for a righteous man. If the anti-slavery men of Maine, are satisfied with the political position of Mr. Fessenden, it ought to be known. If we can with one spark of honor or consistency, confide one-half of the legislative functions of this State, in one branch of Congress, to a Whig, a Hunker Whig—a Compromise Whig—a Baltimore Platform Whig, what controversy have we with the Whigs at all? Why are we urging this impracticable, utterly groundless quarrel? Why do we open our purses in this forlorn cause? Why do we watch its scarce perceptible progress with the interest of our lives?—Why have we laid every earthly ambition on its sacred alter? Why have you, sir, spent your manhood in cheerfully bearing poverty and reproach for its sake? Why not come into the ranks of the Whigs at once, and confess that for twelve years we have been acting like impracticable fools?

It seems to me that our paper and our orators will be hereafter utterly precluded from animadverting upon the policy or practices of the Whigs, if our entire delegation in the Legislature, without a change of views pretended, with no pledges asked or offered, give their votes to a popular favorite of that party, and we do not hasten to repudiate and spurn the transaction.

Perhaps it may be said, these Representatives were elected to their places by votes of Whigs, given on express understanding, that they should now sustain that party in its hour of need.—Then it is high time all such combinations by which *Free Soil* men are delivered over bound hand and foot, to be used by the enemies of our cause, should come to an end. Of what satisfaction is it to you and me, that we have five men in the Legislature that are designated by our party name, so long as there is more in their action for which we are obliged to apologize, than that we can approve, and while their inconsistent course embarrasses our whole movement more than the election of fifty Free Soil Representatives could help it.

How can we pretend to democrats, that the anti-slavery party is an independent movement, while we go out of our way to help the Whigs into stations of legislative influence. I think all who have had anything to do with the advocacy of our cause have long clearly seen that it was not in the impregnable position of our principles, that we were open to attack, but in our own inconsistencies, in our too frequent departures from the line of fidelity to those principles.

But either Dana or Fessenden must be elected, and Fessenden *is the least of two evils.* Have we then escaped so long as to be at last caught in this *fools trap?* We don't believe in choosing evil. We do not believe that we are allowed to choose either evil. The whole philosophy of political abolitionism is a dogged, wilful persistance in what we believe to be right. If Fessenden cannot be elected without anti-slavery votes, then let him not have them. The more the party need them, the more they should'nt have them. It is only thus, that we can now and then make our influence felt.— But some will out Hunker must be elected next year. Be it so. As long as servility, and slave-catching, are to be the order of things let those do them, who can with some reason. Last fall we congratulated ourselves that one of the great political parties was dissolved, and thus that we had the beginning of the end. Why should we now contribute to reanimate this prostrated organization?

If Mr. Fessenden is elected he will be by *Free Soil* votes, and then Maine will have two Free Soil Senators,—and *such Free Soilers!* But we cannot complain. The *Dirigo* State is getting along tolerably fast in various ways, but to abolitionize her Representation in the United States this year is too much of a good thing!

It is really cruel to such devoted Abolitionists as Hannibal Hamlin and Pitt Fessenden, to subject their new born virtue to such a terrible ordeal as the U. S. Senate. Congress is an awfully wicked place. Not all who have gone there as *out and out* Abolitionists have retained their integrity. If Mr. Fessenden has really become anti-slavery in his views, let him stay two years longer under the *paternal* influence, and in the meantime, as his professional avocations will admit, let him be sent out under the State Central Committee to advocate our principles here in Maine.

Have we so soon forgotten how Senator Hamlin came to us two years ago, with his "Help me Cassius or I sink," and how we did *"give a drink"* to this *"sick girl?"* Having been duped and sold by the the Democrats, do we now wish to be so by the Whigs, that both may have equal cause to laugh at and despise us.

G. F. T.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

AT SEA, Feb. 22, 1853.

Tricks upon travellers! Introductory to some remarks on this fruitful topic, I would address myself to that useful class of our fellow citizens, Railroad and Steamboat officials, in behalf of a no less useful—if not so conspicuous a class—vulgarly denominated green-horns; a smart sprinkling of which in these days of universal locomotion, will always be founed among the mass of travellers, daily found under their superintendence. If they only *knew* the anxieties of mind necessarily attendant on persons who for the first time enter one of these conveyances, lest their baggage, or their more precious selves should get miscarried, or lest some other probable, or even improbable mishap, should overtake them, they would doubtless bear with them in their seeming folly, and answer what might appear to them unnecessary or impertinent questions with civility, if not with kindness. But here is the great difficulty: being themselves perfectly familiar with all this travelling machinery, different trains of cars perhaps in the same depot, different kinds of tickets and checks, &c., &c., they very naturally, at first thought—or rather without stopping to think at all—suppose every body else possessed of the same knowledge; and thus with the kindest feelings in the world, they go on their way rejoicing in their superior attainments, unconscious of the fact that some poor souls under their charge are undergoing all the forebodings which a total ignorance of these things is sure to produce, and which a few kind answers from them would as surely dissipate.— Perhaps there is no way in which so great an amount of good might be accomplished at so little cost. There is one merit in this appeal; it is entirely disinterested. I speak for others, not for myself.

But if the class alluded to may be considered as paying too little attention to travellers, there are others who pay them far too much.— New York in this respect is cursed with a band of robbers, consisting of porters, hackmen, runners, and a certain class of landlords.— These human sharks are so completely combined that it is almost impossible for the poor stranger to escape their ravenous jaws, unless—instead of looking round for a *cheap* boarding-house—he takes a carriage and drives forthwith to some respectable hotel, when he will have to pay two or even three dollars a day for board: and I have no doubt that in nine cases out of ten, the person even of moderate means will he the gainer by so doing. The moment a man shows himself a stranger by starting on foot to look for a place of entertainment he will be followed by one or more of these harpies, who will stick to him like a sucker to the back of a whale, and unless he possesses more brass than gold, he will be fortunate if they do not land him in some den which it is about as much as a man's life is worth to enter. It is astonishing that in such a city as New York there are not a number of Temperance Hotels in full view of all the public landing places, with signs so conspicuous as to be known and read of all men. It seems as though such houses in these days ought to pay, but if not, then they ought to be started by the public. Christian philanthropists have done a great and good work in this respect for the poor sailor; let it be followed up by corresponding establishments for travelling landsmen, and the blessings of many, who would otherwise fall among the worst kind of thieves, will thereby come upon them.

But the impositions of landlords and their parasites are not the only tricks to which travellers are exposed in this Pandemonium.— To take even a hasty glance at one of a thousand that might be named, would occupy more time than I can spare, and perhaps weary the patience of your readers. I will, therefore, conclude what I have to say under this head by *attempting*—for I am sure I shall be unable to do it anything like justice—to describe one of the coolest, most audacious financial operations with which it was ever my good or ill fortune to become acquainted, performed on a young man from Ohio, one of our outward bound Californians with whom I have since formed an acquaintance. It was something in this wise.

Soon after he arrived in the city, while standing on the wharf along side of our steamer, he was accosted by a stranger, apparently an honest countryman, who after ascertaining where he was from and where bound, introduced himself as a returned Californian, well acquainted with the country, and going out again in the same ship in which the young man had secured his passage. This person, whom for brevity's sake we will call A., pretended to give him a great deal of useful information with regard to business in California, and offered him any assistance in his power to render. When he had sufficiently ingratiated himself in the young man's confidence, a second, whom we will call B., apparently an entire stranger to the first, happened along very *accidentally*, with a small box containing a piece of paper, which he opened and shut in the presence of the other two, then handed it to A., defying him to open it. He then stepped out for a few minutes and mixed with the crowd always to be found about the wharves. While he was gone A opened the box in the young man's presence, took out the paper and shut it again. B. soon returned and offered to bet A. $200 that he couldn't open the box and that the paper was still in it. A declined on the ground that he couldn't conscientiously bet in any case, but especially on the present, where he was sure to win, for he knew the paper was *not* in the box. Notwithstanding this candid confession, B. still insisted on betting, but A.'s conscientious scruples gave way and he concluded to bet.— Turning to the young man, he said, "You saw me open the box and take the paper out; now if you will go halves with me, we will win the $200 and divide it between us." This generous offer was peremptorily declined. Finding that this plan was "no go," he asked him to lend him $100,—he had but $100 about him,—he was sure to win,—but even if he lost he had plenty more at his hotel, and would go right up with him and pay him. The money was lent—a third *stranger* called to hold the stakes—the $400 deposited in his hands—the box opened—the paper found in it, and the $400 pocketed, of course, by B. A. expressed a good deal of *surprise* at the result, but finally gave up beat, and started with our hero for his hotel to refund the loan, accompanied by C. Between the two they led him such a chase through highways and byways, that for the first time during the whole transaction, he began to suspect that the trio were not such great strangers to each other as they pretended to be. He contrived to keep sight of them, however, till at last, finding him rather a hard customer to get rid of, they led him to the Irving House, where C having acted out his part left them. The other two then went into the bar-room. The victim's suspicions increasing every moment, he offered to accompany the gentlemen up stairs, but the latter begged off on the ground that his wife was sick in the room where his money was, and the sight of a stranger would probably disturb her. With this plausible excuse he was suffered to depart alone, and although the house was thoroughly searched after he had been gone about fifteen minutes, that is the last our young friend has seen of him or his money. Wasn't that a *cool* operation? What makes it the more remarkable, is the fact that the victim is a bright intelligent person who has been engaged in the business of buying, selling and driving cattle, and of course has had an opportunity to learn something of the world. He says the grand secret by which they pulled the wool over his eyes, was their being such *perfect strangers* to each other. He bears it like a true philosopher, however, and thinks the lesson will be worth more than $100 to him when he arrives at the land of gold.

Hoping your readers will make all due allowances for a letter written in all the hurly burly of a Steamer, and excuse this bungling attempt to serve up a dish composed of such rich materials, I remain, N. L. H.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, March 18.

In the Senate.—Mr. Vinton, from the committee on division of Counties reported reference to the next Legislature on the petition of A. W. Chabin et als., for a new county with Newport for a center.

Mr. Eaton, from committee on Railroads and Bridges, reported leave to withdraw on the petition of Eben Cobb et als., for the Portland and Oxford Central Railroad Co.—accepted.

In the House.—The Speaker being absent, G. P. Sewall was chosen pro tem, who declined, and Noah Smith (whig) was elected. He returned thanks for the honor conferred, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the chair.

Mr. Thompson of Gardiner, laid on the table a bill additional to incorporate the city of Gardiner, which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Morse of Bath, from the committee on peace, reported resolves in favor of stipulated arbitration as a substitute for war. On motion of Mr. Sewall, it was at once read a second time.

The resolves are as follows:—

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVES IN FAVOR OF STIPULATED ARBITRATION AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR WAR.

Resolved. That wars of aggression and conquest and appeals to arms by civilized nations for the settlement of national disputes are, of all the remaining practices of early and barbarous ages, among the most inhuman and unchristian;—that they are barriers to the intellectual, social and moral developement of the human race, and at war with man's true mission and high destiny;—and that duty to our institutions, our country and age, requires that every suitable effort be made by our people, and by our State and National Governments, to advance so great and desirable an end, as universal peace between the nations of the earth.

Resolved. That to give effect so far as we, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine, are able, to the principles, recommendations, and conclusions of the committee on Foreign Relations adopted by said committee in a recent report, made to the Senate of the United States on this subject, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, be and hereby are requested to use all proper and appropriate influence to secure, in treaties hereafter to be made with other nations, a provision for the settlement, by arbitration, of such national controversies, as cannot be amicably adjusted by the parties to such treaties.

Resolved. That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolves, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the President of the United States.

My Joy of Limington moved to lay them on the table.

Mr. Titcomb suggested a motion to print. Mr. Joy accepted the amendment. The motion prevailed, and on motion of Mr. Sewall, Wednesday next was assigned for the consideration of the resolves.

Mr. Hill of Bangor, from the joint special committee that have had under consideration the petitions and remonstrances respecting the Liquor Law submitted a report accompanied by a bill in addition to a chapter 211 of the Statutes of 1851, which were read. Mr. Sewall moved to print 1,000 copies.— Mr. Blanchard moved 1500. The amendment was accepted, and the motion as amended prevailed. Mr. Titcomb of Kennebec, gave notice he should submit a minority report.

Bill to incorporate the Saco and Biddeford Gas Light Co., was read three times and passed to be engrossed.

Bill additional respecting the York and Cumberland Railroad Company was read twice, and, on motion of Mr. Fessenden, amended and laid on the table.

PORTLAND AND BOSTON.—The Steamer St. Lawrence, Capt. Sturdivant, is to take her place in the line between this city and Boston on Monday next.

With this boat and the Atlantic there will now be daily trips each way, Sundays excepted, affording easy, cheap and comfortable passage between these cities to all who may choose this mode of travelling.—*Adv.*

Portland Inquirer.

THURSDAY MARCH 24, 1853.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1856,

JOHN P. HALE

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR GOVERNOR,

EZEKIEL HOLMES.

MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS.

FOR MAYOR,

SAMUEL FESSENDEN.

WARD 1.

DANIEL M. THURSTON, *Alderman.*

JOHN W THOMAS,
ELISHA T. HOMAN,
JOSEPH P. FESSENDEN, } *Common Council.*

WARD 2.

SIMEON HERSEY, JR., *Alderman.*

WARD 4.

J. C. WOODMAN, *Alderman.*

JOHN G. HAYES,
JACOB PEARSON,
DANIEL FURBISH, } *Common Council.*

WARD 5.

JOHN H. COOK, *Alderman.*

SARGEANT SHAW,
WM. H. ROBINSON,
WORTHY C. BARROWS, } *Common Council.*

WARD 6.

JAMES APPLETON, *Alderman.*

EDWARD P. BANKS,
CALVIN FARRAR,
NATH'L REDLON, } *Common Council.*

WARD 7.

WILLIAM A. HYDE, *Alderman.*

SAMUEL THURSTON,
AUSTIN WILLEY,
DANIEL MORRISON, } *Common Council.*

Cumberland County Convention.

The Free Democracy of this County, are requested to meet, for mutual consultation, at GRAY, *Thursday March 24th*, at 11 *o'clock, A. M.*

The meeting will continue through Friday forenoon. Well known speakers are expected to take part in its discussions; and it is hoped that a full attendance from all parts of the County will give vigor to its influence.

Per order of the County Committee,
THOMAS H. TALBOT, *Chairman.*
Portland March, 8th, 1853.

THE INAUGURAL.

We noticed the smart grandiloquence of the President's first bow last week. While beholding "our flag waving its untarnished folds over every sea," (especially down our Southern coast!) "stars" and "radiant constellations," &c., &c., we thought to say, "Pull out the tail feathers of his imagination." Its egotism too is effulgent. "Do my countrymen need any assurance * * * while *I* possess the power"? "*My* interests are all involved." "*I* will." "*I* shall" "*I* hold," &c.

And then his glowing promises—not only good but almost *too* good. "I intend that my administration shall leave no blot;"—"*devoted* integrity;"—"*rigid* economy" unquestionable;—with "no motive unworthy *my* character"—a "most ardent desire for the union"—"no personal wishes to consult in relation to official stations," &c. &c. Extravagant professions always indicate a fear of others' discernment.

But these matters aside,—notice some of the absurdities, contradictions and falsehoods which this document embraces. "I acknowledge," says he, "my obligation to the masses of my countrymen, and to them alone.' The fact. No presidential election was ever so entirely the work of the politicians, in its inception, progress and result.

"No citizen can wander so far from home, that the agent in the place I now occupy will not see that no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid upon him with impunity." The fact. American citizens are constantly seized by "tyrannical passion" and thrown into prison without a *charge* of crime; federal courts are closed against their appeals, and others are hung or shot for exercising the freedom of speech and the press, and the whole country is a park where men and citizens too are hunted down and plunged into hopeless slavery without judge, jury or witness except *against* them. Now think of this pert declaration, made to tickle the "nation of sovereigns"!

Our fathers rested the war of independence on the inalienable rights of man; and when it was over they rebaptized the country to the "rights of human nature," solemnly appealing to the Almighty that this principle should direct the policy and character of our national existence. "In this," says the message, "*our country has, in my judgment thus far fulfilled its highest duty to suffering humanity.*" Gen. Pierce must have been insane. Such brazen falsehood where the truth was notorious was otherwise impossible A little fibbing about the New Boston speech might possibly serve the purpose of an "ordinary truth," but here no concealment was possible. What will the civilized world think of us, to read this message along with the fugitive act and Uncle Tom's Cabin? Most painful development!

Again he says: "No example, be it remembered, can be powerful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages may be gained, *which is not based upon* ETERNAL PRINCIPLES OF RIGHT AND JUSTICE" Here is the higher law in full. But hear the next breath: "I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, are strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect; not with reluctance, but *cheerfully.*" Was there ever such inaugural self-stultification as that! "*Eternal justice*"—and slavery a "constitutional right"! "Eternal *right,*"—and slavehunting "cheerfully"!! "Such are my convictions, and upon them I shall act." If the reader should ask, Is he a dunce? we hope for the respect due the office the answer will be deferred.

The reader will notice nearly one-third of the message devoted to a "question" which he "*fervently hopes is at rest.*" Why this if he hoped any such thing?

Perceiving the assault of his Baltimore platform on the great right of free discussion, he tries to explain it thus: "The field of calm and free discussion in our country is open and will always be so." But the platform resists *all* agitation of the slavery question, *whenever, wherever,* and HOWEVER attempted." And in his letter of acceptance he vows to carry this out, and says that no word or act of his life has been in contrariety to it. No dodging now, Mr. President. You will turn a man out of office, or keep him out, for "*calm*" discussion against slavery as soon as any other. Don't attempt to cheat the "sovereigns."

But his piety—that is the worst of all. We could stand the rest if that had been omitted. At the very moment when he is pledging the whole energy of his office in support of oppression and man hunting, *against* Liberty, and "Eternal Right and Justice," he bethinks that the job is too hard for him and exclaims: "*But let not our hopes rest upon man's wisdom. It must be felt that there is no national security but in the nation's humble, acknowledged dependence on God and his overruling providence*"! That's tough! It's burning the heretics "by the grace of God." But it's good cotton religion—the genuine article, so we must not blame him too much. We really hope no caricature will be got up representing Pierce on his knees, and his cabinet with hounds in chase of a woman with her child on her back. It is too solemn a subject. But we can't get through with the message this time.

Municipal Election.

It is now evident that the whigs intend to run a half and-half man for Mayor, in order to hold their anti-Law men. The slave democrats will certainly do no *better*, hence no true law candidate will be nominated except Gen. Fessenden Thus the rum power will dictate the men, and of course the policy of the City. Will true law men stand this? If so they will deserve what they will no doubt receive. They can at least give Gen Fessenden 1000 votes, and thus exert a strong influence for the present, and teach an important lesson for the future. If they begin to yield to rum dictation, or allow party leaders to do it, the efficiency of the law will soon be neutralized.

LINCOLN, CHESTER &c.

The friends of freedom in Lincoln, Chester and Mattawamkeag Plantation are urgently requested to meet at the centre school house in Lincoln, for the purpose of organization and other action.

Rev. Mr. Whitney and others will address the meeting. Let it be full.

THOMAS M. JORDAN, JOHN DAVIS.
GARDNER CHADBOURN, LEONARD SNOW,
TYLER WOODBURY, GREENLEAF DAVIS.
March 19, 1853

BETHEL.—We go this week with Mr. Marshall to that town Thursday afternoon and evening, and Friday to GILEAD. All turn out.

☞ Turn out to the Gray meeting.

☞ The Mirror has a promiscuous onslaught chiefly bearing on Mr. Dow, in which truth is stranger than personal spleen. We shall look to this matter next week.

☞ The Free Democracy in N. H. gained about FIFTEEN HUNDRED votes at the late State elections over last November. This is the answer to Gen. Pierce's talk about the question being "settled."

☞ New subscribers are coming in—hasten them along.

☞ Do not fail to read "Slavery in Illinois,' on the first page, and see where servile politicians like Douglass of that State, are driving the country. This is his bid for the presidency.

STOPPING RAT HOLES.—The legislative committee have reported a capital liquor bill—put it through.

☞ Rev. Mr. Pierpont delivered a powerful Address last Sabbath evening in Lancaster Hall, which was excessively crowded,-on the Higher Law. He most clearly showed that the opposite doctrine was unscriptural, bad law, bad morality and naked atheism. It will do good.

Monday evening he delivered one of the most admirable poems to which we ever listened.

☞ We now only say respecting the matter of Mr. Talbott's letter, that our Representatives had no opportunity to consult the party in regard to their unexpected duties, and they have voted as they believed the good of the cause required in this case. They are not alone. Next year we meet the Senator question at the ballot box, and very likely the Free Democracy will ultimately decide it. We shall return to this subject.

☞ We have space only to say that our meetings last week were very successful;—that at Bolster's Mill's was crowded and enthusiastic. There 15 new subscribers were obtained, and nearly as many at Lewiston Falls.

Franklin chose a County agent—a good plan. Those chosen in Lincoln we hope will not be inactive.

LEWISTON.

On a recent visit to this thriving place we took opportunity to look round the village to see the many improvements made and being made there Since we were last there to stop any time, a canal has been constructed, of half a mile in length, sixty feet wide and twelve feet deep, with a substantial faced stone wall on both sides of it. A beautiful mill has been erected 284 feet in length and supplied with all the most approved machinery all made in the village. Water is carried to all parts of the mill, and conveniences for stopping a fire in the shortest possible time. It is lighted throughout with gas, made from resin on the spot, and warmed from top to bottom with steam. Taken as a whole we have never seen so perfectly fitted an establishment of this kind. The boarding houses are built on the same liberal scale as to convenience and comfort as well as due regard to health. A Hotel is also erected and furnished with apparatus for cold and hot water in evrey room. Lighted with gas. Warming and cooking to be done by steam. This Hotel is now out of the way apparently, but in three years from this, will be in the centre of the village. Foundations are already partly laid for two more large mills to cost at least $2,000,000, with the appurtenances. So taking a prospective view of this thriving place, we may expect that a very few years will raise its present population of 4000 to 20,000, and when the immense water power shall be completely exhausted to at least double that number.

EATING SOUTHERN DIRT.

A correspondent of the Eastern Journal, Biddeford, lately gave some account of the injurious effects of slavery in Virginia, where he was travelling. A letter from Richmond charges misrepresentation and predjudice;—that abolitionists slander them;—that liberty would ruin the South as it had the British West Indies! &c. It would seem to be enough barely to print such stuff in silence; but instead of that this "Proprietor," not the editor, who has a free soul under his ribs, gets down on all fours, extols the Old Dominion as "honorable," "chivalrous,"—sneers at "our green-eyed yankees" for their "prejudices" and ignorance of "southern institutions," &c.

We regret that a "proprietor" in New England could be thus made to deny his manhood, and crawl in the dirt at the feet of southern slaveholders! Do not debase your valuable paper thus. Get up.

FORMIDABLE.

The Mirror displays really a formidable list of "contributors," and promises more. Rev. Messrs. Dwight, Carruthers, Chickering, Adams of Brunswick, Webb of Augusta, Pond and Smith of Bangor, are of the number. What does this mean? Never before did that editor call for help at this rate. We hear it said that some of these gentlemen are determined to endure that paper no longer as it is, but intend to make it different or—

But we think they have mistaken the course of wisdom. The paper *cannot* be made acceptable to a majority of the denomination with its editor. It is impossible. It is too late.— Representations were made all over the State a year ago that it was to be changed,—and it has been, from bad to worse. Intelligent subscribers, thus obtained, have said to us that they have been imposed upon and insulted. Besides, quite a portion of this reinforcement carry in their own names a pledge that the paper is not to be changed in the very points where it is most unsatisfactory. They will do it more harm than good—much more.

A religious paper which will reproach and sneer at those English ladies for their appeals in behalf of American slaves, ought in our view to be instantly returned to the publisher, and not allowed to poison a christian family. Foreign christians have been told, only be kind and fraternal and we welcome your remonstrances and your aid against slavery. Now see the illustration! In nearly all quarters thus represented, every appeal, however respectful and kind, is either totally suppressed or answered back with a haughty growl, *mind your own business!* The world is learning who told the truth, abolitionists or their traducers.

The causes of Liberty and Temperance are causes of the gospel and of God; and the religious paper which will not independently and prudently, but firmly and heartily support them in their great moral struggles, is unfaithful and false to its trust. Good men commit a great sin when for want of a little firmness they tolerate such evil influences.

HARPER FOR MARCH we did not earlier notice on account of absence. Mr. Abbott is pushing his admiring history of Bonaparte with unabated zeal if not extravagance. The Bleak House also finds a large space.

There is one marked defect in most of our popular monthlies. They are servile. The slave power controls them, often to positive meanness. For instance, in its monthly record we believe the fact of the great Pittsburg Convention last summer was not even mentioned, while those at Baltimore were liberally. And in sketching the debate in the U. S Senate on the Central American question, Mr. Hale's powerful speech is not mentioned, while that of Mr. Cass is noticed at length.

The free press of the country has now sufficient power to emancipate this kind of literature or break it down, and we hope it will be faithful. It now too often puffs it to obtain a book and fine pictures.

GOODELL'S SLAVE CODE.—We invite special attention to the advertisement of this work.— Few men could execute such a design more accurately and faithfully. It is invaluable, and should be in the hands of all who wish to understand American heathenism from its own bloody code. The work was needed. Judge Strond's Sketch had nearly disappeared—perhaps by design, and Wheeler's Digest is rarely to be found. Mr. G. has dragged the monster again into day light in drapery of its own creation. Let it follow Uncle Tom, and no man will charge that with exaggeration, except that of moderation.

We hope to have it for sale.

WILTON SCYTHE FACTORY.

While in that town a few weeks ago we took a look at that specimen of true Yankee enterprise. It is situated in the easterly part of that town, has a permanent and adequate water power, and around it is growing up an active and thriving village. Mr. Keyes, the enterprising and skillful proprietor, by his own single energy conducts the whole business with increasing success. He has the good sense to employ none but the most perfect workmen—all strictly temperate intelligent and worthy men.

About 1600 dozen scythes are made in a year, which in the Boston market stand half a dollar a dozen above any other, and we believe with the farmers who know them, they have the precedence of all other kinds. The choicest stock the world affords is used, and the workmanship is of the highest order. Such an establishment is both creditable and useful to that fine section of this State, and the Franklin Agricultural Society did but the right thing in presenting Mr. Keyes a beautiful *Silver Pitcher.* Success to the Wilton Scythe Factory, and Manufactures generally.

This is to be a great manufacturing State if men are not so unwise as to carry off its capital to California, from whence not 10 per cent will ever return.

MR. HALE.

A proposition was made, some time ago, "to raise a fund so as to enable John P. Hale to devote all his time to the cause of Freedom throughout the country."

That proposition, or the first part of it, could have been carried out promptly. There were men enough in the country to advance what was needed. But for wise reasons, Mr. Hale declines accepting the offer. Thereupon the National Era remarks:—

Let the money which would be raised for such a purpose, be expended in the vigorous support of the Local Press, and in obtaining regular supplies of documents for gratuitous circulation. A judicious friend in Massachusetts remarks, that speeches doubtless have their effect, but the constant reading of a sound, able Anti-Slavery paper, is the great thing needed. Another friend in Baltimore writes—the influence of Anti-Slavery speeches is good to a certain extent, but even that to a great extent is evanescent. The influence of a well-conducted paper, though less noisy, is surer and more permanent It is the constant dropping that wears the stone.

And now friends, if you intend really to elect your President in 1856, you must go to work—organize, hold meetings, vote, speak, print, circulate the documents—work systematically thoroughly, steadily, resolutely—and should not entire success crown your efforts, you will have the consolation of knowing that you have done your duty, and deserved success.

Uncle Tom's Cabin once More.

The New York Observer, speaking of the mischievous effects of this book, remarks:

"The only influence of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' thus far, has been, to make American Liberty a reproach and terror, where it was last year a star of hope to the rising millions of Europe.— Thus the book has been a curse to the oppressed of other lands, while none has heard of its doing any good at home."—*Argus.*

This book of "mischievous effects," the *Argus* people are selling at the rapidest possible rate, and such *as* the above is inserted to get the crumbs which fall from their master's table at Washington, where they have been toiling several weeks to "save the Union."

CONVENTION AT RICHMOND.

A meeting of the Free Democracy of Lincoln County was held in the Freewill Baptist Meeting House, at Richmond village, March 4th, 1853.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. L. Trott of Woolwich, on whose motion Mr. Charles Russell of Bath, was chosen Chairman of the Convention. G. C. Waterman, Secretary. Prayer was offered by Rev. C. C. Bean.

Committee to prepare business for the meeting—Rev. C. B. Smith, Woolwich; Mr. Willey, Portland; Rev. [illegible] Purinton, John Ham, Richmond; John White, Jr., Bowdoinham.

While the committee were absent the Convention was addressed by Mr. Marshall, an escaped slave from Virginia, a graduate of the "peculiar institution."

The Business Committee reported a series of resolves which were read and accepted for the action of the Convention.

Mr. Willey then addressed the meeting on the progress of the Anti-Slavery enterprise.

Adjourned to 1½ P. M.

AFTERNOON.

Prayer was offered by C. C. Cone. Mr. Marshall then gave some of his own personal history. The Resolutions were then discussed by Rev. C. B. Smith, Woolwich; Mr. Leavitt, Farmingdale; Mr. Ham, Richmond. Rev. C. C. Cone—Voted to take up a collection to defray the expenses of the Convention—$7,50 collected.

Resolution in relation to Liberty League, was discussed by Mr. Willey; also in support of the Press. Adjourned to 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Alton. Remarks were made on the duties of anti-Slavery men, by Messrs. Cone, Willey and Marshall. Convention adjourned *sine die.*

The Convention was well attended—an impression was made which will result in good.— Thus closed the best anti-Slavery Convention, ever held in this place—and our Free Soil friends separated more deeply impressed with the importance of their principles, and more fully determined to battle manfully for the right.

Solon Staples, Topsham; William White, Bowdoinham; John Hinkley, Georgetown; John Percy, Woolwich; John Boynton, Wiscasset; Jotham Donnell, Alna; Mr. Ames, New Castle; John Hathorn, Dresden; C. P. Tobie, Lewiston; William Wilson, Bowdoin; J. B. Swantor, Bath; Dea. Hunter, Bristol; were appointed to attend to the formation of a Division of the Liberty League, in their respective towns. G. C WATERMAN, *Secretary.*

RESOLVES.

Resolved, That the hope of Liberty in this country lies in the creation of a right Conscience, and those who control the moral agencies of society are responsible before God and mankind for this work.

Resolved, That the old political parties have not only abandoned all professions of free principles, but they have formally enlisted in the service of slavery.

Resolved, That the great issue now distinctly made up in this country, and the decision is to be final, is this: Was the Government of the United States ordained for Liberty or Slavery? The Free Democracy say for Liberty— The old parties conjointly say for Slavery.

Resolved, That our objects and measures are not only *right,* but highly promotive of all the moral, political, intellectual and pecuniary interests of the country, while our opponents are in direct opposition to all those interests.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the formation of the Maine Liberty League, and urge the organization of a Division in every town without delay.

Resolved, That we regard our State paper, the Portland Inquirer, as the chief reliance of our cause in the State, and we will give it a more general support

FREEPORT CONVENTION.

FREEPORT, March 4th, 1853.

The members of the Liberty Convention, assembled according to appointment, in the Baptist Meeting House in Freeport, March 2d, at 10 o'clock.

Dea. J. P. Weeman was chosen Chairman, and W. H. True Secretary of the Meeting.— Prayer having been offered by Rev. Mr. Fuller, the Convention listened during the space of an hour to an able and interesting exposition of the Southern Slave System—the reasons for believing it can be overthrown, and the duties of Northern Freemen, by Rev. Mr. Willey of Portland. Voted to adjourn to 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON.

The Convention was called to order by the Chairman, according to adjournment. The Throne of Grace was addressed by Rev. Robert Mitchell—after which the Convention listened to remarks from Messrs. Appleton and Willey of Portland, and Rev. Mr. Barnard of Yarmouth. Voted to adjourn to 7 o'clock.

EVENING.

At seven o'clock the house was well filled with honest inquirers after Truth. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman—After which prayer was offered by Rev. A. Willey. The Convention was then addressed by Gen. Appleton and Rev. Austin Willey of Portland, and Mr. Haynes of Yarmouth, Messrs. Burr and Mitchell of Freeport, till half past nine o'clock, when the Convention adjourned without day, with a determination to cease not to toil on in behalf of suffering Humanity, until this land, which in the struggle for Freedom, drank so deeply the blood our fathers, shall no longer be the hunting ground for Southern miscreants, but having been redeemed from the withering scourge of Slavery, shall became an asylum for the oppressed, and the home of the free. W. H. TRUE, *Secretary.*

CONVENTION IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Mr. Editor:—The Free Democracy of Franklin County met this day at Boardman's Hall, agreeably to previous adjournment, and after uniting with Bro. Holt of New Sharon in addressing the Throne of Grace, proceeded to raise a Business Committee, consisting of A. F. Holt, John Titcomb, T. M. L. Davis, John Dean and John Morrison, who subsequently reported the following Resolutions, which were adopted *unanimously,* with the exception of the 5th.

1. *Resolved,* That we hail the organization of the Liberty League as an instrumentality of the first importance, and that we will co-operate to the extent of our ability in carrying out its objects.

2. *Resolved,* That an agent be appointed to visit the several towns in the County, to assist in the organization of a Liberty League in each town, and to extend the circulation of the Portland Inquirer.

3. *Resolved,* That we will heartily [illegible]

[illegible] Liberty League.

4. *Resolved,* That we [illegible]

5. *Resolved,* That we [illegible]

6. *Resolved,* That [illegible] obedience to [illegible]

6. *Resolved,* That [illegible] a great [illegible] Rev. J. W. [illegible] welcome [illegible] again.

The Hall was pretty well filled [illegible] and Gentlemen, notwithstanding the [illegible] seldom have we separated under [illegible] so full of promise to the cause [illegible] while the [illegible] to meet the [illegible] penses of the Convention, and [illegible] Agent, was contributed in a spirit [illegible] of the noble cause in which [illegible] and we earnestly invite our [illegible] throughout the State to go [illegible]

EBENEZER CHILDS, [illegible]
J. AMES, [illegible]
Farmington, March 9th 1853.

NEW PORTLAND, March [illegible], 1853.

Bro. Willey:—Last week the [illegible] Liberty, met in New Portland and [illegible] hearts were made glad to have others from the old parties come in and join with us. [illegible] do our part of electing Ezekiel for our next Governor, and we mean to do that next fall. [illegible] voted to have our County meeting in New Portland, but have set no time yet, so you will hear from us again. J. B.

THE AGITATION IN MISSOURI.—The annexed resolutions were introduced in the Missouri Legislature on the 5th inst. by Mr. Blair:

Joint Resolutions rescinding the Resolutions upon the subject of Slavery, approved March 10, 1849, commonly known as the Nullification Resolutions:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, That the people of this State love the Union which was formed by our ancestors, and that they will maintain it at all hazards against the attacks of Northern and Southern fanatics, Abolitionists or Nullifiers.

2. That the resolves upon the subject of Slavery approved March 10, 1849, contain treasonable doctrines of Nullification; that they do not express the sentiments of the people of this State, and are hereby repealed.

The resolutions gave rise to a hot debate, which was kept up through the day, and appeared likely to continue for some time.

The Cleveland Herald gives the particulars of a recent movement on the part of the women of Ashland, Ashland County, Ohio, to remove the liquor traffic, which is quite novel. The Herald says:

"Some thirty of them, well backed by gentlemen proceeded to the grocery store of Anthony Jacobs, and asked him to discontinue the sale of liquor, and the use of a 'bagatelle' board, which had enticed many of the youth, and some of the married men from their homes. He refused, and the ladies chopped his 'bagatelle' table into kindling wood and emptied his liquors. They then visited another grocery and a tavern, both of which capitulated. Mrs Witz, better known as 'Mother Yonkers,' was obstinate, and the spigots were pulled from her whiskey barrels, and now not a drop of the critter can a solitary horseman, which may be seen in the twilight of a spring day winding his way into that town, obtain to put into his *camphor bottle.*

A REAL PROCLAMATION FROM KOSSUTH.

The following is a genuine proclamation from Kossuth. He wrote to Lieut Mayne Reed, thanking him for denying the authenticity of that which purported to be from him, and sent him the following, allowing him to make what use of it he pleased:—

TO THE HUNGARIAN SOLDIERS QUARTERED IN ITALY.

Gallant Countrymen,—It is with indignation I learn that on the occasion of the troubles of Feb. 6, at Milan, an appeal has been circulated there in my calling on you to join in the abortive moment.

Soldiers! that document was not genuine. I have not approved of an insurrection in Italy for the present moment. I issued no appeal calling on you to take a part in it.

Once the time will come (and come it shall) Undoubtedly will I, in the name of our country, desire you, wheresoever you may be, to side with the people round the banner of liberty. That is a sacred duty. Our enemy is the same everywhere, and the people's cause is one and the same, alike as there is but one God! one honor! and one liberty!

But this I only shall do at the right time. The present time is not the right one.

Of one thing you may rest assured, and that is, that I never shall play with your blood a wanton play.

Whensoever I shall say to you, "Ye braves! the time is at hand!" I will tell you this neither from London, nor from any distant safe place, but from headquarters. In person will I lead you on, and claim the first share in your glorious dangers.

Never shall I invite you to risk any danger in which I myself do not share.

And as no one can be present in two places at once, should I for that reason not place myself at the head of your heroic ranks, because duty will call me on to do that in our own dear country, where I shall have to fight for freedom and right in Hungary, while you will be fighting for it in Italy; my appeal will reach you by hand of a gallant Hungarian commander, whom I will charge to lead you on to the field of glory, fighting forward home, to join the banner which I shall bear.

Of this you may rest assured. Until then be prepared, but wait. Don't play your blood wantonly.

The fatherland, the world is needing it. For freedom and fatherland! L. KOSSUTH.
London, Feb. 15, 1853.

GOVERNMENTAL PATRONAGE IN BOSTON.—From the recent report of the Secretary of the Treasury some little idea may be obtained of the patronage which the government has to bestow on all large commercial ports. The following, of course, is but a small portion of the general distribution of favors. It is not surprising that so many are after the "spoils" at every Presidential election, for few there are who dislike great pay for little work:—

For the collection of the Revenue at the port of Boston and Charlestown, 168 persons are employed, with the following salaries:—Collector, $6,400; Naval Officer, $5,000; Surveyor, $4,900; two Deputy Collectors, $2,000 each; 1 do. $1,500; 26 collectors' clerks at salaries from $1,800 to $1,000; 56 inspectors at $1,095 each; 1 do. at $800; 2 do. at $700; and 11 night inspectors at $600 each; 9 weighers at $1,488 each; 4 gaugers at $1,488 each; 8 measurers at $1,488; 2 appraisers $2,500; 1 assistant do. $2,000; 3 appraiser's clerks $1,000; 1 do. $800; and 5 do. $600; 1 special examiner of drugs $1,000; 1 storekeeper $1,500; 1 assistant do. $1,100; 3 do. $1,000; 5 storekeepers clerks at from $1,095 to $600; 1 [illegible] $1,500; 1 vessel officer's clerk at $1,200; 1 do. $1,100; 1 messenger $400; 1 deputy surveyor $2,500; surveyor's clerk $1,100; 1 do. [illegible]; 1 messenger $500; 1 superintendent [illegible]. The total sum annually [illegible] for these persons is $[illegible],442. The total expenses of the Custom House in the year 1852, was $217,777 [illegible]. The sum collected annually is about five millions.

There seems to be a fair prospect for great activity in the steamboat business between this city and Boston the coming season.

On the outside route are to be three steamers, the Boston, the Eastern State, with the addition of the Penobscot.

On the route to Portland will be the new steamer Daniel Webster, and steamer Governor.

This will give an addition of two boats, one upon each route. The season will probably be one of active travel.—*Bangor Whig.*

MORTALITY AMONG MASONS.—Dr. Allison has said that there is hardly an instance of a mason regularly employed in hewing stones in Edinburgh, living free from [illegible] symptoms to the age of fifty. By way of prevention, it is recommended [illegible] the work [illegible]. Dr. Allison [illegible] recommends the [illegible] to wear [illegible] [illegible] found in [illegible] to [illegible].

RAPPINGS [illegible].—[illegible] Long Island [illegible] spiritual [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] was [illegible] and [illegible] to having [illegible] the [illegible] and he [illegible] in the New York Lunatic Asylum. He has a wife and two [illegible] children.

The quantity of wheat raised in Canada West, in the year 1852, as we learn from the North American, was 12,6[illegible]2 bushels, valued at $[illegible]. The cultivated land of the Province in the same time amounted to [illegible]7,724 acres. The amount devoted to the production of wheat was 782,[illegible], showing a yield of of about 16¼ bushels to the acre.

THE WORLD'S CANAL.—At a meeting of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, held at London, it was mentioned by Sir C. Fox, that he, with his partners, had signed a contract for the construction of a ship canal through the Isthmus of Darien. The canal is to be 30 feet deep at low tide; 140 broad; locks to be 400 feet from metre to metre, and 80 feet wide between the gate groins, and he considered that it would be equal to the trade of the world.

THE BEGINNING OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—It is fair to say that a railway to connect the Mississippi valley with the Pacific ocean has been commenced. Congress has appropriated a large sum of money, $150,000 for the purpose of exploring the country for the best route, and invested the President with power to select proper persons to make such explorations and report their result early in the session of the next Congress.

The great case between Gen. Veazie and Gen. W. B. S. Moor in reference to the exclusive right of the latter to navigate the upper Penobscot, as granted him by the Legislature, has been decided in Moor's favor by the Supreme Court at Washington.—*Bangor Mercury.*

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce complains that the daily compensation of 12 1-2 cents to jurors, which is all their new code allows, has recently been paid in three cent pieces, only four of which are paid for a whole day's service.

At the last Mormon Conference, at Salt Lake a large number of elders were appointed to missions in various parts of the globe. They have missionary establishments in Europe, parts of Asia and Africa, and the islands of the sea.

It is said that Raffaele Monti, the Milanese sculptor, sends his wonderful veiled statue of the Bashful Beggar in the New York Crystal Palace for exhibition, in May. This is pronounced to be the only work in which apparent transparency has been given to solid marble.

Daniel Goodenow, of Maine, and Wm G. Bates, of Massachusetts, are on board of visitors to the West Point Academy, appointed by the President.

SOMERSET AND KENNEBEC RAILROAD.—The last Skowhegan Clarion states the Railroad meeting on the 14th inst., the committee reported that they had obtained $18,000 to the capital stock of the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad, in Skowhegan and Bloomfield.

FIRE AT CARMEL.—On Tuesday morning, 15th inst., a fire broke out in the dwelling house of Mr. Daniel T. Haskell, of Carmel, and the house, together with all the furniture and other properties, was consumed—*Bangor Whig.*

Pulszky's arrival here is said to be with the intention of laying before the President exclusive information concerning the designs of Russia upon Turkey, and the prospect of a general European war.

RAISING THE FARE.—The lines to New York have agreed to raise the price uniform to $4 to New York and back to Boston. The freight to be 6 cents per foot. This is to go into effect next Monday.

A recent writer asserts that the less a man knows, the wider he carries his mouth open — He says: "It is as impossible for an ignoramus to keep his jaws closed, as it is for a sick oyster to keep his shell shut."

H. H. Bradeo, a printer, of Zanesville, Ohio, died on the 22d ult, from fever contracted by a habit of putting type in his mouth while "spacing out" lines.

According to Mr. DeBow, the revenue of Japan amounts to $1[illegible]0,00[illegible],000. The standing army of the empire, 12[illegible],000 men. The population is about 50,000,000 It is estimated that the trade of Japan with this country, if she opens her ports, will be worth more than $[illegible]00,000,000 annually.

The Rev. Richard Lee, rector of St. Dunstan's, Stepney, England, has become a defaulter to the amount of about $11,[illegible]00. Railway speculations were the cause, and the guilty man has escaped to Brussels.

It is a singular fact that while Iceland, with a population of [illegible],000, has three newspapers, the island of Sicily, with a population of [illegible],[illegible]00,000, has not even one newspaper.

The railroad controversies in Maine are in a fair way to be reconciled by a bill, which has been agreed upon by all parties, and has been prepared for that purpose to present to the Legislature.

A general railroad law has been passed by the Missouri Legislature, which fixes the guage or width between the rails on all roads to be constructed in the State at five feet six inches.

The Chicago Tribune states that efforts are being made by influential Catholics in that city to effect the removal of Mr. Cass, our Minister at Rome, and have appointed in his place a person more acceptable to the Catholic priesthood.

M. Eugene Sue states that in Savoy, all the farm work of ploughing and drawing, instead of being done by horses or oxen, is performed by milch cows, which work eight or ten hours a day, without the slightest depreciation of the quantity or quality of milk.

DAMAGES FOR DETENTION.—We learn that a flour dealer in this city has recently sued the Vermont and Ogdensburg railroads, laying his damages at $2[illegible],0[illegible]0, for detention of freight, last fall, at the Ogdensburg depot.—*Chronicle.*

The Catholics of New York city, it is said, will commence the erection of a cathedral, in the spring, to cost five hundred thousand dollars.

It is said that Gen. Scott has determined to transfer the Head Quarters of the Army from Washington to New York.

There is not an old book shop or book stall in London, says the Athenæum, where the Americans are not reported to be the best customers.

The Caloric ship Ericsson will soon sail for London, and thence to Australia.

The new Tremont Temple will be completed and publicly opened with appropriate services about the first of May.

SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—This is the sugar-coated Dutch name for Holland gin, by which moral papers advertise it, and by which it goes down the throats of people as the medicine that cures all diseases. Beware of the Schnapps, lest you get snapped up.

The contributions to the Washington National Monument, during the month of February, amounted to $1,00[illegible] 22 and the expenditures to $2,10[illegible].

About forty persons will leave Somerset Co., for Australia, about the [illegible] of this month.

The [illegible] ticket for Catharine Hayes' first concert sold for $1[illegible].

Capt. Ericsson has lectured before the Virginia Legislature on the caloric engine.

Edwin Forrest has sued the editor of the New York Mirror for libel, laying damages at $10,000.

There was a tremendous gale at Galveston, Texas, Feb. 22d, destroying much property.

Butter in Baltimore is quoted dull at 15 a 17 cts. for [illegible] and [illegible].

A tornado visited the vicinity of Clarksonville, Tennessee, on Sunday night, levelling dwellings, stables, barns and trees, to the ground.

The Hon. James [illegible], of Pennsylvania, the new [illegible] of the United States, is a Roman Catholic.

A [illegible] of Washington sold last week upwards of [illegible] copies of his "List of offices in Washington, with the salaries annexed."

The Middletown, Conn., silver mine has recently been sold for $50,000. It was bought about a year ago for less than $5000.

The citizens of Newton, Mass., at their town meeting, Monday, [illegible] their Selectmen to remonstrate [illegible] repeal of the law.

The population of the three principal cities of the West [illegible]: Cincinnati, 160,000; [illegible], 140,000; St. Louis, 87,6[illegible].

A Boston company has purchased the Brunswick cotton factory and privileges, paying therefor $50,000.

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

ENGLAND.—In Parliament, Lord Palmerston stated that no application had been made by any foreign power for the expulsion of British refugees from Britain, and had such an application been made, it would have been met by a firm and decided refusal; at the same time he thought refugee foreigners were bound in honor not to bring the country into difficulties by their imprudences.

The British government had thought it necessary to have a frank explanation from Austria, and at the same time expressed the views of Britain as to the policy of maintaining the independency of Turkey. He was unable to state the exact arrangement come to between Austria and Turkey, but the former expressed herself satisfied, and he did not doubt all difficulties would be adjusted by negotiation.

Mazzini, from his place of concealment, publishes a letter, taking the responsibility of the London committee's manifesto, and stating that the additions to Hungarians in Italy, was written by Kossuth at Mazzini's request, during Kossuth's sojourn at Kutayah, and was never afterwards retracted.—Mazzini address Kossuth, who fully knows how a single rash or betraying act of a single man can sometimes defeat the best scheme, and compel a whole party to adjourn the fulfillment of their most sacred hopes, ought to be the last to throw a stone before due time for information has elapsed, at well meaning and determined, though momentarily conquered friends. Kossuth addresses a long letter to Capt. Mayne Reid, explaining that his proclamation was garbled, and that Kossuth and Mazzini are still sworn friends.

The morning advertisement announces that the Duchess of Sutherland places Stafford House at the disposal of Mrs. Stowe to give receptions in, and that Earls Shaftsbury, Carlisle, &c., will meet her at Liverpool.

An address with the signatures of 40,000 "women of England," will arrive by the next steamship.

AUSTRIA.—Levenney, the assassin, was executed at Vienna on the 26th. The Emperor has not quite recovered from the wound, which was more serious than was at first supposed.

Rumors, carefully contradicted, say that a mob had assailed the British Ambassador at Vienna, and attacked the embassy.

The statement of German papers that Austria and Prussia insist on England banishing refugees on pain of closing their dominions against English, is not true.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 26th, 1853.

After the insurrection in Lombardy, Austria sent a threatening note to Switzerland, insisting on the immediate expulsion of all the Italian and Hungarian refugees, mentioning especially Count Louis Teleki—who, during the Revolution, occupied in Paris the same position which was filled by Pulszky in London; Bishop Horvath, late Minister in Hungary, now tutor of the children of the murdered Count Louis Batthyanyi; and Paul Almassy, late Chairman of the Hungarian Diet. The Federal Council gave the most formal refusal to the Austrian proposition, and in consequence of it Austrian troops were marched to the frontier of the Canton of Ticino, blockading it. It is said that the advice of Mr. Dudley Mann, the well known American diplomatic agent, strengthened the courage of the Federal Council.

MAZZINI.—When the outbreak occurred at Milan, Mazzini was in Switzerland. He went there to be near the scene of movement, but intending to prevent that premature insurrection, it is said. But the outbreak commenced before his arrival. He was in great danger of falling into the hands of the Austrians. His friends saved him by spreading the report that he was in Milan, which engaged the Austrian officials until he contrived to reach a place of complete safety. The New York *Tribune*, which has obtained these particulars from some private source, learns also, that the Hungarian troops at Milan refused to fire on the insurgents.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship San Juan arrived at New York last week, bringing dates from California to the 16th ult. The Alta Californian has the following items in its summary of the 1[illegible]th:—

The capital of the State of California, by a vote of the Legislature on the 4th inst., was removed from Vallejo to Benecia. The legality of this movement is questioned, and it is proposed to submit the matter again to the people.

Mining intelligence generally is of the most cheering character. The weather has become settled, dry and pleasant, and the roads accessible to teamsters throughout the State. We look for a prosperous, and to the miner a profitable season.

A miner at French Camp determined to leave for his Atlantic home, and with that view was about to abandon his claim. Being detained a day, he employed the time at work, and, luckily striking a "pocket," took from it a piece of gold weighing 271 ounces. The lucky finder left next day.

The newest development in the enterprise of the people of California is the active movement towards the construction of plank roads.—Planked routes have been projected from Marysville and Sacramento to Nevada and Auburn, and the press of these towns is zealously urging their immediate construction.

Henry M. Weston and George C Chadbourn, two industrious young men from Standish, Me., lost their lives near the junction of the Middle Yuba, by the caving in of a bank.

Beautiful specimens of diamonds, rubies and emeralds, had been found in the interior.

Emigration to Australia from this State has in a measure ceased.

A Frenchman named Lemantour has sent into the Land Commission office claims to an immense tract of land, including nearly the whole of San Francisco.

The largest shipment of gold dust ever made from San Francisco was manifested for the steamer California. It amounted to $2,890,588. The total shipment of gold dust for January and February was $10,796,606.

FREE DEMOCRATS, ATTEND!

There will be an adjourned meeting of the Free Democracy holden at the Abyssinian Church next Monday evening, at half past seven. Let all be there.

THOS. W. STACKPOLE, Secretary.
SAMUEL FESSENDEN, President.

CHINESE TYPE IN CALIFORNIA.—The Alta California mentions the arrival in San Francisco, of Mr Richard Cole and wife, from Hong Kong. Mr. C. has been engaged for more than ten years in the manufacture of Chinese type, in printing, and in the instruction of the natives in the arts, both of printing and type making. He has now removed to San Francisco, where he proposes to employ his types for the benefit of the Chinese, while his wife engages, as she did in China, in their instruction in school.

The editor of "The Shepherd of the Valley," a Papal paper published in St. Louis, says:

"The foot of Napoleon is upon the necks of the enemies of God, and his throne crushes them. May his foot remain firm there, and his throne steady, we beseech Heaven on our knees."

DR. R. R. CLAY.—This gentleman, so well known to the public, has recently been visiting this town, and is now on a tour to the Eastward. Wherever he goes, Dr. C. makes friends, and leaves the most indubitable evidence of his scientific acquirements and medical skill. His peculiar department is Consumption, and Nervous, Bilious and Chronic diseases. He has devoted much study to these, which, added to the large experience from an extensive practice, has given him a proficiency in the healing art, rarely possessed.—Among the cures which he has effected are many obstinate and difficult cases. He uses no mercury. Those who place themselves under his care may be assured that they will receive the best attention, and may entertain high hopes of a speedy recovery.—*Belfast Signal of June 12, 1851.*

Markets, &c.

PORTLAND WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

MONDAY March, 21. 1853.

APPLES		MOLASSES, per gallon	
[illegible]	3 [illegible] a 3 3 4	[illegible]	24 a 25
[illegible]	4 [illegible]	[illegible], &c new	a 21
ASHES, per lb		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible] a 00
Pot	4 3 4 a 7	NAILS, [illegible]	
BEANS, bush		[illegible]	5 1 2 a 6
White	2 1 a 2 [illegible]	OIL, [illegible]	a 60
BUTTER, per lb		[illegible]	72 a 74
Family	15 a [illegible]	[illegible]	1 2[illegible] a 1 30
Store	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CANDLES, per lb		[illegible]	1 25 a 0 00
Mould	11 1 2 a [illegible]	Whale refined	71 a 73
Sperm	41 a [illegible]	do [illegible]	10 a 00
CHEESE, per lb	[illegible]	[illegible]	01 a $2 00
COFFEE, per lb		PLASTER PARIS,	a $19
Havana	[illegible]	[illegible]	a 2 62
St. Domingo	[illegible]	POTATOES, per bu	
Rio	9 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] a 40
DOMESTIC GOODS		[illegible]	1 37 a 1 50
Prints [illegible]	7 1 2 a [illegible]	PROVISIONS,	
do [illegible]	a 00	[illegible] Mess	12 0 a 00 00
[illegible]		Navy Mess, do	9 a 9 5
FISH, per quintal		No. 1	9 51
Cod, large	35 a 3 7[illegible]	Prime	0
do small	2 [illegible]	Pork, extra	00 00 a 00 00
Pollock	2 [illegible]	Clear	19 75 a 2[illegible]
Haddock	1 [illegible]	Mess	17 75 a [illegible] 00
Hake	2 [illegible]	RAISINS, box	2 75 a 2 87
HERRING,		Malaga cask	8 75 a 9 00
Dry salted	[illegible]	[illegible]	6[illegible] a 7 50
Scaled, per box	[illegible]	RICE,	a 1 1-2
No. 1	[illegible] a 00	SALT, per hhd, (8 Bushels)	
MACKEREL, per bbl		Turks Island	2 51 a 2 75
No. 1	10 [illegible] a 12 7[illegible]	Cadiz	a [illegible]
No. 2	[illegible] a 00 00	St. Ubes	none
No. 3 [illegible]	6 00 [illegible]	Liverpool	$2 25 a [illegible]
[illegible] none		Ground in bags 20 lbs	17 a 18
FLOUR, per bbl		SALERATUS, per lb	
Balt. H. st.	5 75 a 0 00	[illegible]	4 3 a 5
R[illegible] Ch.	5 [illegible] a	do Soda,	4 1 2 a 0 0
Genesee	5 12 a 7 2[illegible]	SEEDS per bushel	
Fredericksb'g	5 [illegible] a 5 87	Flaxseed,	none
Michigan	5 37 a 5 5[illegible]	Clover [illegible]	3 37 a 3 [illegible]
Ohio, &c.	5 12 a 5 [illegible]	Herds grass N.	a 14
GRAIN, per bushel.		do Western,	n 11 1-2
Corn, N. yellow	00 a 00	SHOT, per lb, Am.	8 a
do Southern	[illegible]	SUGAR, per lb,	
do S. white	[illegible]	Havana white	
Rye,	[illegible]	Brown	6 1 2 a 7 1 4
Oats	42 a 50	Porto Rico,	5 1 2 a 6
GUNPOWDER per cask 25 lb		N. Orleans,	none
Assorted sizes	2 45 a 0 00	Portland A,	5 a 5 1 4
HAMS, per lb		do Coffee,	7 3 4 a
HAY, per net ton,		do Yellow	6 1 2 a
Screwed	14 00 a 20 00	TALLOW, per lb,	
Loose,	1[illegible] a 17 0	Am. tried,	a 10
LARD, per lb, bbls.		Rough.	a 6 1 2
Bbls.	10 a 10 1 2	WOOL, per lb,	
Kegs.	12 1 2 a 00	Fleece,	35 a 40
LIME per cask,		Pulled	36 a 37
Rockland,	0 3 a 9[illegible]	TEA, per lb,	
Camden	9[illegible] a 9[illegible]	Y. Hyson,	35 a [illegible]
LUMBER per M.	[illegible]	Ningyong,	22 a 28
Cl'ry Boards	13 [illegible]	Souchong	21 a 23
Saccarappa	0 [illegible] a 1[illegible]	TOBACCO, per lb,	
Kennebec	11 50 a 00 00	Manufac'd, 1,	18 a 21
Eastern,	none	No. 2,	14 a 16
Shingles,	1 75 a 3[illegible]	Leaf	none
Box Shooks.	55 a [illegible]		

BRIGHTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17

At Market 975 Beef Cattle, 40 Working Oxen, 40 Cows and Calves, 1250 Sheep and 2150 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—We quote Extra $7½ @ $7¾; first quality 6¾ @ $7, second 6 @ $6½; third 5¼ @ $5¾

Working Oxen—Sales $75, 90, 110, 115, 135, 145.

Cows and Calves—Sales $26, 28, 33, [illegible]7, 42, 48.

Sheep and Lambs—Sales $3¾, 4½, 5[illegible], 6¾, and $[illegible].

Swine—Small lots to peddle, 6¼ @ 6¾ for York Hogs, and 7 @ 7½ for sows, and 8 @ 8½ for Ohio hogs. Large hogs 6 @ 6½. At retail from 6½ to 8½.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS!
MRS. WINSLOW,
An Experienced Nurse and Female Physician,
Has a Soothing Syrup for Children Teething,

Which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation,—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourself, and RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over six years, and *can say, in confidence and truth*, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other article of medicine —NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues.

CURTIS & PERKINS.

Sold by C. W. ATWELL, No. 4, under the U. S. Hotel, Portland, General Agent for State of Maine.

Also, by H H Hay, Edward Mason, J Durgin & Co., A. Carter Jr., W F. Oxnard & Co., Samuel Thurston, C. F. Curry, and Geo. A. Thayer—and Druggists and special Agents throughout the country.

Hear what the Doctor says.
DOCTOR TOBY,
A REGULAR PRACTISING PHYSICIAN, OF EAST MACHIAS,

Writes us:

"Please send me half a gallon of your CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER—it is the best medicine to cure what it is represented to, that I ever used."

The Doctor first made use of it in his own case *for a severe sprain of the shoulder*, caused by the upsetting of a stage, and found immediate relief, and has since used it in his practice.

Col. Morrill writes his son in this city, after having received from him a bottle of Cramp and Pain Killer:

"The medicine you sent me is doing wonders. Six weeks since I had one of my feet very much injured by a horse. Up to one week since, I have been obliged to use two crutches. When I commenced using the medicine you sent me, it immediately took the swelling down, the pain abated, and I now get along very well with a cane."

We can satisfy any person who will take the trouble to call at our store of its virtues in case of *Tooth Ache, Ear Ache, &c.*

Sold by C. W. ATWELL, under the U. S. Hotel, Portland, General Agent for State of Maine.

Also, sold by E. Mason, J. Durgin & Co., W. F. Oxnard & Co., S. Thurston, C. F. Curry, A. Carter, Jr., and Geo. A. Thayer—and Druggists and special Agents throughout the country.

Palpitation of the Heart.

BURLINGTON, Vt. Nov. 12th, 1851.

Messrs. Reed, Bates & Austin.—I suffered for about a year previous to last spring, from a derangement of the action of the heart, which, like most others similarly afflicted, I supposed to be an organic disease. Having learned, however, from several physicians, that it was very common for those who labored under derangements of the heart to fancy them organic, while they are, in a great majority of cases, merely the result of sympathy with imperfect digestion; and having seen the Oxygenated Bitters highly recommended for use in such cases, I procured and used a single bottle with entire success.

The disagreeable symptoms speedily disappeared, and I have never except in one or two instances, easily accounted for, had any recurrence of them, and when they occurred, were easily removed by a single dose of the Bitters.

Being really of opinion that this medicine is of unquestionable value, as a cure for Dyspepsia, (in which opinion I am happy to know that I agree with many intelligent physicians,) I have no hesitation in permitting this certificate to be used in any way that will promote its more general use.

F. A. STANSBURY,
Editor of the Burlington Courier.

REED, AUSTIN & CO., Wholesale Druggists No. 26, Merchants' Row, Boston, General Agents.

For sale at Wholesale and Retail by H. H. Hay, opposite City Hall, and by Geo. A. Thayer, corner India and Fore Streets, Portland.

MARRIAGES.

In Saco, 3d inst., Mr. Moses W. Hanson to Miss Roxana Durgin; 7th, Mr. Philander H Goognis of Saco, to Miss Nancy J Durgin, of Biddeford; 10th, Mr. Samuel G. Twambley to Miss Charlotte H Murphy, both of S.

In Biddeford, 28th ult., Mr. Robert H. Berry to Miss Charlotte C Deering; 10th, Mr. Cyrus B. Goodwin to Miss Hannah J. Kimball, all of B.

In Bath, 11th inst., Mr. Augustine Holmes to Miss Rebecca Norton, both of Bath; 12th, Mr. Isaac Butler of Phipsburg, to Miss Charlotte Clifford, of West Bath.

In Mahler, Mass., 10th inst., Mr. Micheal N. Wait, of M., to Miss Irena Luke, of Me.

In Minot, 3d inst., Mr. Mark Goodwin, of Hebron, to Miss Laura Harlow, of M.; 5th, Mr. Wm. Davis, of M., to Miss Martha Ann Farris, of Oxford.

In Canton, 20th ult., after a courtship of eighteen minutes, Calvin Simmons, Esq. to Miss Cynthia G. West.

In New York city, Mr. John F. Wade, of Augusta, to Mrs. Janet Baird, of Scotland.

In Brunswick, 3th inst., Mr. Wm. Thompson to Miss Alby Haywood both of B.

DEATHS.

In this city, 14th inst., of consumption, Mr. Alfred H Emery aged 31.

In this city, 18th inst., of inflamation of the brain, Frank Herbert, youngest son of Mr T. F. Kennedy, formerly of Dover, N. H., aged 10 months.

In this city, 18th inst., Thomas C. only son of Edward L. and Sarah E. Stevens aged 2 yrs. 4 mos.

In this city, 20th inst., Geo. Henry, son of Henry and Lucy A Johnson, aged 3 yrs. 8 mos.

In Saco, 3d inst., Mr. Henry B. Bryant, aged 34.

In Fryeburg, 19th ult., Joseph Colby, Esq., aged 77.

In Bath, 8th inst., Mrs. Rachel Jane, wife of Mr. Edgar R. Snow, aged 23.

At Port au Prince, 2d ult., Wm. Dennis of Augusta.

In San Francisco, Jan. [illegible]th, Daniel Wilson of Portland, aged 24; Feb. 2d, George A. Babcock, of Maine, aged 21.

At Colomo, Cal., Jan. 25th, John Collins, formerly of Maine.

At Baila Mona, on the Panama Railroad, 1st ult., Mr. Rensa[illegible] W. [illegible]man, formerly of Waterville aged between 30 or 40 years.

In Stockton, Jan 20th. Mr. Benjamin Moody, of Maine aged 28.

In Coloma, Cal., 26th ult., Maj. H. W. W. Hutchinson, formerly of Brunswick, aged 4[illegible].

In Bowdoinham, 13th inst., Mrs. Rachel, wife of Dea. Abijah Thompson, aged 7[illegible] yrs. 8 mos.

INQUIRER MARINE LIST

PORT OF PORTLAND.

TUESDAY, March 15.

ARRIVED,

Sch Arkansas, Thurston, Rockport

Sch President, Thorndike, Rockland.

CLEARED,

Brigs Cardenas, Fogg, Havana, by Samuel Hanson; Gen Marion, Bibber, do, W W Woodbury—Sch Wm H Turner, Snowman, Boston.

SAILED barque Medora, brigs Cardenas, Mechanic, Barque Sarah B Hale, yesterday.

WEDNESDAY, March 16.

ARRIVED,

Brig Andrew Peters, McFarland, Matanzas, via Edgartown.

Sch Emeline, Sproul, Damariscotta for Boston.

CLEARED,

Ship Uncle Toby, new, of N Haven, 1144 52-95 hs tons) Enos C Soule, Boston, by master—Schs A heri (Br) McDuffie, Maitland; Meridian, Wood, Jacksonville, Lyman & Richardson.

THURSDAY, March 17.

ARRIVED,

Brig Delma, Milliken, Boston, to load for Cuba.

Sch Amanda Powers, Tibbets, Brooklin for Boston.

CLEARED.

Brigs Chas Edward, Doak, Cardenas, by S W Porter; Leontine, Merryman, Havana, W W Woodbury—Br sch Liverpool, McLellan, Walton.

FRIDAY, March 11.

ARRIVED.

Sch Clarendon, Marston, N York.

Sch Eliza Ellen, Ricker, Boston.

Sch Odd Fellow, Carter, Boston.

Sch G R Reed, Reed, Boothbay.

☞ New ship Uncle Toby, from Freeport, was towed up to day, and left for Boston at 4½ PM, in tow of steamer Rescue.

SATURDAY, March 19.

ARRIVED.

Sch Bengal, Alley, N York

CLEARED.

Barque Eliza A Cochran, Noyes, Havana, by Jenness, Chase & Co—Brig Montrose, Poland, Cuba, Smith, Hersey & Co—Schs Sidonia, (Br) Ellis, Parsboro'; Berry, Littlejohn, Boston; President, Thorndike, Rockland.

SUNDAY, March 20.

ARRIVED.

Sch Lucy Ann, Lufkin, Cardenas, 1st inst.

Sch Citizen, Poor, Boston.

Steamer Admiral, Wood, St John, NB via Eastport and left for Boston at 4 PM.

MONDAY, March 21.

ARRIVED.

Brig Oxford, Moulton, Trinidad, 25th ult.

Brig Hesperus, Chase, Bahia Honda, via Havana 1st inst.

Brig Frances Ellen, Ilsley, Matanzas, 25th ult.

Brig Yankee, Howe, Boston.

Brig L W Maxwell, Burt, Boston.

Sch Rio Grande, Emery, N York.

Sch E F Lewis, Berry, N York.

Sch Moro, Snowman, Boston.

Sch Rosina, Kinney, Boston.

Sch J R Jewett, White, Bath.

CLEARED,

Brigs Castilian, Pinkham, Havana, by S W Porter; Tuscan, Peters, Matanzas, W W Woodbury; Caroline A White, White, Cardenas, Perley & Hall; Albatross, Cochran, do, Jenness, Chase & Co.

The N Y Ship List states that barque Nimrod, 450 tons built in Maine, has been sold on private terms to load for Australia.

[Per Steamer Canada, at Halifax, b tel]

Ar from N York 2d Elizabeth Means, at Liverpool.

Ar from Philadelphia 1st, John C Calhoun at Liverpool.

Ar from New Orleans 26th ult, Corinthian at Havre; 27th, Sarah Purington, at do; 27th Chimborazo at Liverpool; 1st, Leviathan, Windemore, Falcon, and Vermont at do. 2d, John Haucock, at do; Hannah Crooker at Falmouth

DISASTERS &c.

Key West dates to 8th inst state that new barque R B Walker, of Brooksville, from Portland for Matanzas, put in 2d, with loss of fore and main topmasts, and was repairing.

Ship U States, of Bath, at N York from Cardiff, with railroad iron, was leaking so fast when she came up that the pilot to save the vessel, run her into the dock, where she soon after sunk to her upper deck.

Ship J Cooper, of Boston, at N York from Liverpool, had heavy weather, lost bulwarks &c.

Ship Ophir, of Bath, at N York from Constadt and Copenhagen had heavy gales after passing the Grand Banks sprung head of main and mizen masts, stove bulwarks, lost head of rails, knee, &c, and could carry no sail but the spanker on the mizen mast.

Brig A Peters of Ellsworth, from Matanzas for Portland, struck on Hawes Shoal 9th inst, at 2 PM, but came off next day at noon with the assistance of two sloops from Edgartown, probably without damage.

Ship Rome, of Bath, at N York from Newport, E, had heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Brig Emily, Brett, of and for Bath from Havana, was lost on Little Bahama Bank, 15th ult. She was 148 tons 12 years old, and insured in Boston for $3,500. There was insurance for $3,000 on cargo, and $1,200 on freight money.

Fayal dates to 11th ult, state that after ship Charlotte Reed, of and for Bath from Liverpool had repaired and reloaded abt 100 tons of her salt, she commenced leaking again to the extent of abt 4 inches per hour. Part of it would be landed again, and the first streak of copper taken off to get at the leak.

Fuller Key West dates of 7th inst state that the sale of damaged and broken bales of ship Nathl Kimball's cargo amounted to $[illegible],034, and of her materials to $2 836. The cargo saved dry was valued at [illegible]648. The salvage awarded for services rendered, including 10 days labor, was $19[illegible]. Barque R B Walker, Richardson, hence for Matanzas, before reported put in 2d, had lost all her topmasts in a squall on the Bahama Banks. Her repairs were nearly repaired on the 8th. Barque A H Kimball, Sleeper from N Orleans for Philadelphia, had nearly finished her repairs, having a new bowsprit, head gear, cutwater, &c; would sail in a week. Sch Mary Greten Geyer, from Cienfuegos for N York, had lost both topmasts & head of foremast while working off Colorados reef. Brig Motto, from Cardenas for Portland, had been hove out and appeared badly strained, seems open &c but she would be repaired and take on her cargo. Sch Montauk, Pendleton, from Attakapas for N York, put in 26th ult, in distress; had discharged cargo and would wait instructions from owners.

Ship U States, of Bath, sunk in the Atlantic Dock, N York, was lightened 14th, of 400 bars railroad iron. The water is all between her decks. The steam pump required to raise her.

The hatches of sch Adelaide, from Rockland, before reported put into Newport on fire, were opened for the first on 14th inst and 30 or 40 casks lime taken out. The vessel was somewhat charred.

Sch Effort, of Yarmouth, Loring, from Boston for Wilmington Del, with [illegible], struck on one of the shoals off the E side of Nantucket, morning of 14th inst, which caused her to leak badly. Capt L run her ashore during the day near Squam, but the wind blowing strong off shore, she backed off and came to anchor. A pilot and boat's crew were put on board the E next morning, when she got under weigh to go round Nantucket harbor for repairs, but afterwards anchored.

Sch Rough & Ready, Eastwood, of and from Eastport for Philadelphia, with fish and laths, lost cables and anchors in the Sound, morning of the 15th inst, and beat over Tuckernuck Shoal, which set her to leaking badly. Was boarded by D Russell Jr, and William Patterson, who took her to Nantucket, as far as the inner bar, where she grounded. The crew landed from her, same evening.

Sch Samuel Gilman, at Boston from Baltimore, in a gale from NW. 5th inst, off Cape May, carried away flying jib boom and lost 30 empty hhds off deck.

Barque Benjamin Adams, of Bowdoinham, from Boston, before reported spoken leaky, arr at Mobile 8th inst. She had sprung a leak under head knees the second day out, and was obliged to throw over part of her cargo.

Sch Wm Drinkwater, at Charleston from Salem, had heavy weather, split sails, lost boat, jibboom, &c. and leaked.

Sch A Sawyer, Haskell from Rockland for N York, got ashore on Cape Poge night of 16th, but came off next afternoon without damage by discharging part of her cargo and was at the wharf at Edgartown 17th. On the 14th, the A S split tobsail and jib, and came to anchor on Nantucket Shoals, wind blowing heavy from NW, and vessel covered with ice. In order to lower sails had to cut rigging; lost chain and anchor. The crew are badly frost bitten.

Sch Henry, of Addison, before reported abandoned, was boarded by brig Geo Otis, on the passage from N York to Aruxabo, PR, Jan 23, lat 33 20, lon 5[illegible]. Capt Smith took from her some sails, &c. and set fire to her.

Fifty rolls oilcloth and eleven box s preserved meats, supposed from sch Philena, from Portland for N York, before reported lost, drifted ashore at Watch Hill, 14th inst, and are in the possession of Mr G M Nab, wreck master, Westerly, RI.

Brig Louisa, Nickerson, at N York from Havana, had heavy weather, split sails &c.

Ship Moses Taylor, French, from N Orleans for Liverpool, with 2600 bales cotton and nearly 3000 bus corn, struck on the SW Pass 9th inst, and sprung a leak. On the 10th she was half full of water, and had commenced discharging into two tow boats. She must return to port for repairs.

Sch Wm Henry, from Frankfort for Pensacola, with ice, put into Norfolk 14th inst leaky.

Sch Ellen Matilda, at Philadelphia from Cienfugos, carried away head of foremast, fore and main topmast, and split sails, 6th inst, lat 29 28, lon 77 49.

Brig Pennannaquan, Crockett, from Galveston of and for Boston, went ashore on Long Island morn of 15th inst. She was tight at last accounts

Brig Friend, of Eastport, Webster, from Boston for Mobile, with ice, furniture, boots, shoes &c, with a locomotive and tender on deck, on passing the Wreck of Bermuda, 25th ult, struck on the Club Heads, about 12 miles distant from the mainland. The lead had been thrown before and a great depth found. The blow forced up her cargo, and raised one of two deck planks.—Soon after, having six feet water in the hold, Capt W and crew packed their clothing in a pilot boat, expecting to be obliged to abandon the brig, but subsequently 15 men were [illegible] from the shore, who kept her afloat by pumping, and she was taken to the wharf at Hamilton early next morning. The cargo under deck had been discharged [illegible] [illegible], and the locomotive and tender [illegible] for sale, the latter [illegible], although there were no conveniences for taking such an immense weight. It was thought that her keel was broken, and in that case, although she is a handsome vessel, [illegible] it was thought the expense of repairing at Bermuda would cost more than she would be worth.

Ship Moses Taylor from N Orleans for Liverpool, before reported aground at the SW Pass, would prove a total loss. Most of her cargo has been taken out in a damaged state.

VOCAL MUSIC! THE BEST AND CHEAPEST method to obtain good Vocal Music is to get some Birds; then call at THURSTON'S Drug Store and he will be happy to sell you some of the best CANARY and HEMP SEED; or, should they become sickly, some of his fine AMERICAN SAFFRON will restore them to health and vigor. 3m [illegible] 19

DARKNESS is most effectually dispelled by the use of the PHOSGENE GAS, now extensively used in this city, and admired by all who see it. Call at THURSTON'S, and he will give you satisfactory reference to prove its BEAUTY SAFETY AND ECONOMY.

Also, on hand, BURNING FLUID, MARSH'S PATENT OIL, and CAMPHENE of the best quality.

Recollect, the Sole Agent for the Phosgene Gas for Portland and vicinity, is SAMUEL THURSTON, Druggist, 398 and 400 Congress street. [illegible] 3m

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK.

R. RICHARD CLAY, M. D., the most successful Practitioner in Maine, or in the United States, in the treatment of **Diseases of the Lungs**, and all kinds of *Chronic and Female Complaints* will be in attendance at the Elm House, Portland, for two weeks, commencing on Friday March [illegible], for persons who are laboring under various forms of disease — particularly *Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys,* Spleen, Nervous System, Dyspepsia, Spinal Diseases, Piles, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Diseases of the skin, and all kinds of Chronic and Female Complaints.

☞ Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call. Consultation free.

Consumption. — This dire disease to our race, which has baffled the skill and experience of the most learned of the old school in medical science, can be *prevented and cured*, by Dr. C's system of treatment, which has been adopted with unparalleled success in the cure of this fearful disease.

His method of treating Diseases of the Lungs, is peculiar to himself, and very similar to that adopted by Theophilus Thompson, M. D., F. R. S. Physician to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, in England.

Sure Relief has attended all who have applied to Dr C. and attended strictly to his directions. Consumptive reader, remember that early attention is safety, delay is peril. Beware of a slight cough, for if you neglect it, it may cost you your life. Do not, then, let it get its iron grasp fearfully clenched, but attend to it ere it be too late.

Pulmonary Health. Dr. C. would impress the reader, if he or she is afflicted with any disturbance of Pulmonary Health, with the importance of seeking immediate relief, PROCRASTINATION is emphatically the thief of time.

Examinations of the Heart and Lungs by Auscultation and Percussion.—The extensive experience of Dr. Clay in examinations of the Lungs and Heart, by Auscultation and Percussion, in connection with an extensive acquaintance with Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology, enables him to determine the nature, extent, and precise location of the disease, and whether *curable or incurable*. In the treatment of diseases of the Lungs and Throat, Dr. C. has met with very great, and to him, as well as to others, very surprising success. His medicines are so combined as to be applied directly to the Lungs.

The Extensive Experience of Dr Clay in the treatment of various Diseases and Female Complaints, and his extensive acquaintance with the laws and means of health, in connection with the best, most safe, sure and beautifully concentrated vegetable remedies known, enables him to furnish the diseased superior aid.

☞ No Mercury given. mar19 3w.

CALL AND SEE,

IF you cannot trade to as good advantage for CLOTHS, CLOTHING, or FURNISHING GOODS, for men or boys' wear of the latest fashions at

FERNALD'S, 87 Middle Street.
Portland, March, 1853. m17

TABLE CUTLERY of the best styles, and finest temper and finish, of American manufacture, and warranted as good as any manufactured in the world, POCKET CUTLERY of English and American manufacture, of various styles and finish, making an excellent assortment to select from. Also

GILCHRIST'S FRAME BACK AND HOLLOW GROUND RAZOR

Is set ready for use. With care will not require honing for years. Light and careful stropping, before and after shaving, is all that is necessary.

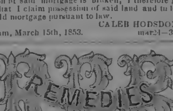
The manufacturer in offering to the public this new and splendid article, desires to be distinctly understood, that every Razor is WARRANTED,—and holds himself ready to exchange, or return the amount paid to any one not satisfied. For sale by BANKS & HATCH,
No. 72 Exchange Street.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, BENJAMIN R. STURGES, of Gorham, in the County of Cumberland did, on the first day of May, A. D. 1851, convey to me in mortgage, a certain parcel of land situated in said Gorham, containing nineteen acres, more or less, being a part of the seventy acre lots numbered forty-six and forty seven, bounded North-East by the road leading from the Sebago Pond to Portland, North West by the road leading from the aforesaid road by Solomon Libby's dwelling house, South West by land of said Libby, and South East by land of the heirs of Elijah Brown, and is the same land said Sturges purchased of me by said deed dated May 1, 1851; for a particular description reference may be had to my said mortgage deed, recorded in the Cumberland registry, Book 233, Page 355; and whereas the condition of said mortgage is broken, I therefore give notice that I claim possession of said land and to foreclose said mortgage pursuant to law.

CALEB HODSDON.

Gorham, March 15th, 1853. mar24—3w



H. H. HAY, PORTLAND,
GENERAL AGENT FOR MAINE.

CAUTION.

Owing to the great quantities of spurious Relief in the market, we hereby caution the public to purchase no Ready Relief in the State of Maine, without there being at each label on each bottle, with the signature of H. H. HAY, attached.

Radway's Ready Relief Speedily Removes Pain.
—IT CURES—

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Tic Doloureux, Gout, Sprains and Strains, Paralysis, Distorted Limbs, Sick Headache, Painful Swellings, Cramps and Spasms, Coughs, Colds, Tooth-ache, &c., &.

For Sale Wholesale and Retail by H. H. HAY, Druggist, 15 and 17 Market Square. Also, by his appointed Agents throughout the State.

Feb. 17, 1853. 3 mos.

SENATOR SUMNER'S WHITE SLAVERY IN THE BARBARY STATES—
New and Superb Edition, fully illustrated with 40 elegant designs by Billings, engraved by Baker, Smith & Andrews.

THIS splendid work which is considered one of the best productions of the eloquent and talented author, is now offered to the public in this superb and attractive style, and at the low price of 50 cents. It is a complete history of *White Slavery*, its rise, its progress, its termination, with an account of the many distinguished men who were its victims, among whom were CERVANTES, the author of Don Quixote, ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, ARAGO, the ASTRONOMER, and numerous others, whose names and deeds are celebrated in history. Let all apologists for the slavery of the Blacks read this admirable work, and then say whether or not the color of the skin will sanction human chattelhood, and if so which color shall be enslaved. Algerine White Slavery was brought to an end by British cannon. Mr. Sumner, in describing the final scene, says:

"Before night the fleet fired besides shells and rockets, one hundred and eighteen tons of powder, and fifty thousand shot, weighing more than five hundred tons.—The citadel, and massive batteries of Algiers were shattered, and crumbled to ruins. The storehouses, ships, and gun-boats, were in flames, while the blazing lightnings of battle were answered, in a storm of signal fury, by the lightnings of heaven. The power of the Great Slave Dealer was humbled."

Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston; JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio. For sale by all the Booksellers.

March 10. 6w

NOW READY, PARTS 1 and 2 OF
The History of the Painters of all Nations.

THE parts will appear on the first of every month, at fifty cents each.

Part I, contains Albert Durer, his Life, Portrait, and Specimens of his choicest Works, six of which are separate plates

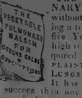
Part II., contains Velasques, his Life, Portrait, and the choicest specimens of his Works.

Part III., (ready March 1,) will contain Vandervelde, his Life, Portrait, and six choice Specimens of his Works.

Sent postage free for 12 months, on receipt of $6

ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY.
17 Spruce street, New York,
and sold by all Booksellers. feb23 6w

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
COLGHS, COLDS & CONSUMPTIONS.


THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM FOR COUGHS COLDS & CONSUMPTIONS

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is probably without a parallel in having, during a trial of more than Twenty-five Years, fully maintained the high reputation which it has acquired for CONSUMPTIVE COMPLAINTS, and DISEASES of the LUNGS, THROAT and CHEST.—It has been used with probably greater success than any other article known, and physicians who have had an opportunity of witnessing its highly salutary effects, recommend it as a safe and very efficacious medicine, equal, if not superior to any other prescription for the above complaints within their knowledge. The basis of this Medicine was a private recipe of a distinguished physician in one of the neighboring States, and was preserved by an individual to whom it gave the most astonishing relief. It is composed of vegetables, and if used according to directions, must be perfectly safe.

From Messrs. Allen & Co., Merchants, Cincinnati. "Those persons who have used the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, uniformly speak of it as a valuable medicine, and from the quantity sold, notwithstanding the numerous other preparations used for similar complaints, we consider it first on the list.

Respectfully, &c. ALLEN & Co."

The Editor of Seneca Falls Courier says,—"We have had occasion to witness the good effect of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam in case of a young lady who has been entirely cured of CONSUMPTION by the use of it, and also in severe coughs and colds, and cheerfully bear testimony to its being a safe, convenient, and very efficacious medicine in cases of that description."—Ed Courier.

A Clergyman from Philadelphia, writes, that he has been in the habit of using the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam for himself and family, for the last thirteen years, and also of recommending it to his friends; and considers it an invaluable remedy for all pulmonary complaints.

"For the last five years of my practice I have had the satisfaction to witness the beneficial effects of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam in many cases of obstinate cough, and other affections of the lungs. I would therefore confidently recommend its use in all complaints of the chest, as being equal, if not superior to any other medicine within my knowledge.

Lempster, N. H. TRUMAN ABELL, M D"

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS, such as CARTER'S COMPOUND PULMONARY BALSAM, AMERICAN PULMONARY BALSAM, and others, in part bearing the name! Enquire for the article by its whole name, the

"VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM,"

and see that it has the written signature of WM. JOHN'S CUTLER upon a yellow label, on the blue wrapper. Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam."

Prepared by REED, CUTLER & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Medicines, Paints, Chemicals and Dye Stuffs, 33 India Street, Boston, and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries, and Country Merchants generally. For particulars and recommendations, see a pamphlet accompanying each bottle.—Price 50 cts

J Durgin & Co., H. H. Hay, W. F. Oxnard & Co. and J. L. Kelley & Co., are agents for the sale of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam in Portland.

mar16 6m 44 6m

READ! READ!!
YOUTH and MANHOOD.
A vigorous Life or a premature Death.
KINKELIN on SELF PRESERVATION
Only 25 cents.

THIS BOOK, JUST PUBLISHED, IS FILLED with useful information, on the infirmities and diseases of the generative organs. It addresses itself alike to YOUTH, MANHOOD and OLD AGE. To all who apprehend or suffer under the dire consequences of early or prolonged indiscretion—to all who feel the exhaustive effects of sedentary and *baneful* habits—to all who in addition to declining physical energy, are the victims of nervous and mental debility, and of moping and melancholy despondency—Dr. K. would say,

READ THIS BOOK.

The valuable advice and impressive warning it gives, will prevent years of misery and suffering, and save annually thousands of lives.

Parents by reading it will learn how to prevent the destruction of their children.

☞ A remittance of 25 cents, enclosed in a letter, addressed to Dr. KINKELIN, north west corner of Third and Union Streets, between Spruce and Pine Streets,) PHILADELPHIA, will insure a book, under an envelope, by return of mail.

FIFTEEN YEARS

of extensive and uninterrupted practice spent in Philadelphia, have rendered Dr. K. the most expert and successful practitioner, far and near, in the treatment of all diseases of a private nature. Persons afflicted with ulcers upon the body, throat or legs, pains in the head and bones mercurial rheumatism, strictures, gravel, disease arising from youthful excesses, or impurities of the blood, whereby the constitution has become enfeebled, are all treated with success.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. K. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

Persons at a distance may address Dr. K. by letter (post paid,) and be cured at home.

Packages of medicines, directions, &c., forwarded by sending a remittance, and put up secure from damage or curiosity.

Booksellers, news agents, pedlars, canvassers, and all others supplied with the above work at very low rates

March 10. 1y

New England Truss Manufactory.
JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER,
—MANUFACTURER OF—
RACHET AND SPIRAL TRUSSES,
467 WASHINGTON STREET, 467
BOSTON, MASS.

ALL the various approved Trusses constantly for sale. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Caroline D. Foster, who has had 30 years experience in the business.

Strangers in the city will please take notice that the odd and even numbers are on opposite sides of the street, it being 416 opposite to the subscriber's residence 467, where he will keep a full supply of ready made Trusses for Gentlemen and Ladies, Youths and Infants. Abdominal Supporters of five or six different kinds, and such as Hull's, Chapin's Spinal, Cutter's, Fitch's, Ingalls', &c., &c.

☞ Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Caroline D. Foster at the above place.

The following certificate from Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston, was given 17 years since, but will last forever:

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.

Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia, have suffered much for the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am well satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to those important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M. D., Boston.

TESTIMONIALS.

The undersigned take great pleasure in recommending to the favorable consideration of those who are unhappily afflicted with HERNIA, Mr. James Frederick Foster, as a skillful and competent person in the manufacture and fitting of TRUSSES. We have employed him, (some of us for over twenty years) and therefore speak from personal knowledge of his abilities. His early advantages, his long experience in the business, and the large number of individuals whom he has relieved in a variety of cases, render him, in our opinion, equal, if not superior, to any manufacturer of the article. His father, Deacon Gideon Foster, of Charlestown, was master of the Poor House in that town for upwards of twenty-four years, during which period Mr Foster availed himself of the opportunity, and made application of his Trusses to a great variety of cases, with great success, some of which were of a very complicated and distressing character.

It is well known to all who have occasion to wear Trusses, that their great excellence consists in the adaptation to the body, at the same time relieving the patient. Any ordinary mechanic may make a truss, but none but a skillful practitioner can apply it in such a manner as effectually, and oftentimes radically to cure complaint.

Our experience has convinced us that Mr. Foster has thoroughly attained this knowledge. The certificates of Dr. J. C. Warren and other eminent surgeons which he has shown us, fully sustain the opinion we here express.

Charlestown, March 1, 1852.

DAVID DODGE,	aged 75
NEWHALL MARTIN,	" 78
JAMES R. TURNER,	" 40
SAM. PAYSON,	" 72
SAMUEL ETHERIDGE,	" 53
ARNOLD SOUTHWICK,	" 48
JONA LOCKE,	" 66
URIAH TUFTS,	" 75

TRUSSES! TRUSSES!

We have a large assortment of the above Instruments of various sizes, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, &c., which we are enabled to furnish at retail at the Manufacturers' lowest prices.

JOSHUA DURGIN & Co., No. 143 Middle St, SAMUEL THURSTON, No. 398 and 400, Agents for Portland. March 10. 6m

MEDICINES.

Drugs, Dyestuffs, &c; Fresh, Pure and Unadulterated, can always be found at the Subscriber's No pains are spared to make his establishment second to no other as a MEDICAL DISPENSARY, where the Physician can feel confident, not only that his Prescriptions will be correctly prepared, but will also be prepared from the Purest Articles. The best Family Medicines and Popular Remedies, together with such Fancy Articles as are usually found in Drug Stores, at very reasonable rates.

Thurston's Motto—*Pure Articles and Fair Prices.*

SAMUEL THURSTON, APOTHECARY,
398 and 400 Congress St., junction of Free St., Portland, Me. Feb 10. eow.

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF
THE KIDNEYS,

AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH. SUCH AS CONSTIPATION FULLNESS, OR BLOOD TO THE HEAD, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, NAUSEA, HEARTBURN, DISGUST FOR FOOD, FULLNESS OR WEIGHT IN THE STOMACH, SOUR ERUCTATIONS, SINKING OR FLUTTERING AT THE PIT OF THE STOMACH, SWIMMING OF THE HEAD, HURRIED AND DIFFICULT BREATHING, FLUTTERING AT THE HEART, CHOKING OR SUFFOCATING SENSATIONS WHEN IN A LYING POSTURE, DIMNESS OF VISION, DOTS OR WEBS BEFORE THE SIGHT, FEVER, DULL PAIN IN THE HEAD, DEFICIENCY OF PERSPIRATION, YELLOWNESS OF THE SKIN AND EYES, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK, CHEST, LIMBS, &c. SUDDEN FLUSHES OF HEAT, BURNING IN THE FLESH, CONSTANT IMAGININGS OF EVIL, AND GREAT DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY
DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. Jackson,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain, and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.
[From the "Boston Bee."]

The editor said, Dec. 22d—

"*Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters* for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience and to the afflicted we advise their use."

LOOK WELL to the MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, *without which they are spurious.*

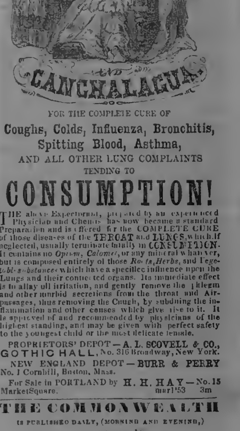
For sale, wholesale and retail, at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 ARCH Street, one door below Sixth, Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

Also for Sale by HENRY H. HAY, Portland Maine. [illegible]—1y

Great Cough Remedy.



FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Asthma,
AND ALL OTHER LUNG COMPLAINTS
TENDING TO
CONSUMPTION!

THE above Expectorant, prepared by an experienced Physician and Chemist, has now become a standard Preparation and is offered for the COMPLETE CURE of those diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, which, if neglected, usually terminate fatally in CONSUMPTION. It contains no *Opium, Calomel*, or any mineral whatever, but is composed entirely of those *Roots, Herbs,* and *Vegetable substances* which have a specific influence upon the Lungs and their connected organs. Its immediate effect is to allay all irritation, and gently remove the phlegm and other morbid secretions from the throat and Air-passages, thus removing the Cough, by subduing the inflammation and other causes which give rise to it. It is approved of and recommended by physicians of the highest standing, and may be given with perfect safety to the youngest child or the most delicate female.

PROPRIETORS' DEPOT—A. L. SCOVELL & CO., GOTHIC HALL, No. 316 Broadway, New York.

NEW ENGLAND DEPOT—BURR & PERRY No. 1 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

For Sale in PORTLAND by H. H. HAY—No. 15 MarketSquare. mar1'53 3m

THE COMMONWEALTH
IS PUBLISHED DAILY, (MORNING AND EVENING,)
AND WEEKLY, by
J. D. BALDWIN,
At 60 Washington st., Granite Building,
CORNER OF STATE STREET, BOSTON.

TERMS.—*Daily*—Morning or Evening (Sundays Excepted) $5 PER YEAR, *invariably in advance*. New subscribers should specify whether Morning or Evening Edition is desired.

Weekly—Saturday Morning, $2 PER YEAR, *in advance*. If payment is delayed, $2,50 will be charged.—Clubs, (*to one address*,) of 3, $5; of 10, $15; of 20, $25.

These papers contain the news of the Day, Agricultural, Commercial, Political and Literary Intelligence, and full reports of the most interesting meetings and gatherings in Boston and other sections of the State.

No subscription stopped until all arrearages are paid. Letters must in all cases be post-paid.

Jan. 1, 1853. 3mos.

JOHN CRAM,
INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER OF
The Extensive Clothes Drying and Airing Apparatus, Folding Wash-Benches, Folding Camp Stools and Folding Extension Tables.
No. 1 1-2 Albany Block, Boston.
January 1, 1853—3m.

In press and will shortly be published,
"THE AMERICAN SLAVE CODE,
IN THEORY AND PRACTICE:

Its distinctive features shown by its Statutes, Judicial Decisions, and Illustrative Facts" By William Goodell, author of the "Democracy of Christianity," "Slavery and Anti Slavery," &c. New York: American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, 48 Beekman street. The work will contain above 400 pages 12mo, neatly bound in cloth, and will be sold for each at 75 cents single copy. $6 per dozen, and $45 per hundred.—Also, in paper covers, at a deduction of 1[illegible] cents per copy from the above prices.

Orders may be forwarded to Lewis Tappen, 48 Beekman street, New York,
New York, Feb., 1853.

Extract of a letter from Hon. Wm Jay to the Author.

"Your analysis of the slave laws is very able, and your exhibition of their practical application by the Southern Courts, evinces great and Careful research."—"Your book is as impregnable against the charge of exaggeration as Euclid's Geometry since, like that, it consists of propositions and demonstrations. The book is not only true, but it is UNQUESTIONABLY true."

CONTENTS.—Preliminary Chapter; The Relation of Master and Slave, Slave Ownership; Slave Traffic; Seizure of Slave Property for Debt, Inheritance of Slave Property; Uses of Slave Property; Slaves can possess nothing; Slaves cannot Marry; Slaves cannot constitute Families; Unlimited Power of Slaveholders; Labor of Slaves; Food, Clothing, and Dwellings of Slaves; Coerced Labor without Wages; Punishments of Slaves by the Owner and Hirer. Of Laws Concerning the Murder and Killing of Slaves; Of the Delegated Power of Overseers. Of the Protection of Slave Property from Damage by Assaults from other Persons than their Owners. Facts Illustrating the Kind and Degree of Protection Extended to Slaves; Fugitives from Slavery; The Slave cannot sue his Master; No Power of Self-Redemption or Change of Masters; The Relation Hereditary and Perpetual; Rights to Education — Religious Liberty—Rights of conscience; Origin of the Relation and it Subjects Relation of the Slave to Society and to Civil Government; Of the Ground and Nature of the Slave's Civil Condition; No Access to the Judiciary, and no honest Provision for testing the Claims of the Enslaved to Freedom: Rejection of Testimony of Slaves and Free colored Persons; Subjection to all White Persons; Penal Laws against Slaves; Education Prohibited Free Social Worship and Religious Instruction Prohibited Legislative, Judicial, and Constitutional Obstructions to Emancipation; Relation of Slave Code to the Liberties of the Free; Liberties of the Free People of Color, Liberties of the White People of the Slaveholding States; Liberties of the White People of the Non-Slaveholding States; Concluding Chapter.

☞ Postage, within 3000 miles, 16 cents, on each volume bound in cloth, or 13 cents in paper covers, making the cost, including postage, 91 cents in cloth, or 78 cents in paper covers. Persons sending for a copy single may inclose $1 post paid, and the book will be sent by mail with the change in Post Office Stamps.

march 3, 1853. 3m

THE FARMER.

From the Farmer and Artizan.

Accidents to Hogs.

Mr. Editor.—I recently slaughtered a hog weighing five hundred and thirty-four pounds eighteen months old, its feed for the first fifteen months was skim-milk, raw apples—sweet and sour, a few refuse potatoes and the wash of the kitchen. She produced a litter of pigs the past summer—thrived and fattened till within the last month, as well as any hog I ever saw, all at once she apparently lost her appetite, and I threw into her trough charcoal, sulphur, rotten-wood &c., but to no purpose. She would eat nothing, only when forced to by hunger and then not mo e than two quarts scalded meal per day. After getting rather impatient in waiting for a renewal of appetite I had her dressed. In cutting her up, as we Yankees say, I discovered in the roof of her mouth a brass pin, from five to six-fourths of an inch in length, penetrated to the head. It must have been there several weeks as it was corroded when extracted, though the jaw or flesh did not appear to be inflamed—doubtless she weighed fifty pounds less than she would, had she met with no accident. Could the trouble have been ascertained in season, it might have been easily remedied, yet the simple fact may now serve to make me and others more watchful of the ailings of that most valuable of all animals—the hog. J. M.

Winthrop, Feb, 15, 1823

An Experiment in the Use of Bones.

Mr. W. A. Ela gives in the *Albany Cultivator*, an account of an experiment made by him in the use of bones as a manure. A little difficulty attended the outset of the experiment, on account of which the preparation was not ready for the corn crop for which it was intended. One hundred pounds of bones were put into a tub made of an old molasses hogshead, and fifty pounds of Oil of Vitrol (Sulphuric Acid) diluted by twice that amount of water. This failed to dissolve the bones, and eighteen pounds of acid were added. The preparation was put upon a field of potatoes, every other row being omitted, at the time of the second hoeing. When harvested, ten hills of each of the first twelve rows were weighed with the following result.

	Dissolved Bones.	*Nothing.*
1st row,	8 1-2 lbs.	6 3-4 lbs.
2d row,	7 3-4	6 1-2
3d row,	8 1-2	7
4th row,	7 1-2	6 3 4
5th row,	7 1-2	5 1-2
6th row,	7 1-2	8 1-2
	47 lbs.	41 lbs.

Showing a difference of nearly 15 per cent. in favor of the bones.—*Granite Farmer.*

Saw Dust for Littering Stables.

I wish briefly to call the attention of your readers, to the value of saw dust as an article for bedding horses and cattle. The hard plank of which most of our stable floors are constructed is very injurious to the sensitive feet of the horse, often causing lameness and tender feet, which could be wholly avoided by a liberal application of saw dust. Straw will not answer the purpose as well, unless it is cut with a straw cutter, as the movements of the animals are continually working it out of place. It is also quite an aid in the saving of manure. On account of its porous nature, it absorbs the liquid part, which is by a great many farmers, permitted in a great degree, to run away or evaporate.

True, there are other articles, which might be used for the same purpose, but I have found none that was equal to this for bedding horses. When we consider what an amount of this article is annually allowed to run to waste—filling up the beds of some of our streams, it seems advisable to turn it to so good a purpose. Farmers residing in the vicinity of saw mills, will find it to their advantage to try it. It is also an excellent article for dressing fruit trees, or mulching: as it keeps down grass and weeds, renders the ground moist and light, and when decayed, makes manure.—*Rural N. Yorker.*

Grafting the Year Round.

The experiments of horticulturists have demonstrated that the business of grafting, which it was thought could only be performed in the verdal months,may,with proper care be pursued at any season, and with success, To facilitate the operation, roots are taken from the nurseries in autumn, and placed in the cellar, carefully packing them in mois sand to prevent their drying, and are afterwards grated before the fire during the long winter evenings, or stormy days. The roots are also cut into pieces of four or five inches in length, and engrafted in the same manner as entire stocks. When set in the soil it is found that they take root as readily and develope with as much rapidity and rigor as unmutilated trees. The stocks, after the scions are set, should be returned to the cellar immediately, and preserved as before in moist sand, till the time arives for setting them in the Spring.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

Rancid Butter. *The Echo du Monde Savant* says: "A farmer in the vicinity of Brussels having succeeded in removing the bad smell and taste of some butter by mixing it with cloride of lime, he was encouraged by this experiment, and he has restored to butter, the taste and color of which were insupportable, all the sweetness of fresh butter. This operation is extremely simple and practicable to all. It consists simply in working the butter in a sufficient quantity of water in which from 25 to 30 drops of chloride of lime have been added to every two pounds of butter. After having mixed it till all its parts are in contact with the water, it may be left in it for an hour or two, afterwards withdrawn and worked again in clear water. The chloride of lime having nothing injurious in it, can with safety be augmented, but after having varied the experiment, it was found that from 25 to 30 drops to every two pounds of butter were sufficient."

Another mode of restoring sweetness and flavor to rancied butter, said to be very effectual by those who have tried it, is to put it into a churn with new milk, and work it till all the old salt and rancidity is removed, after which it is to be taken from the churn, worked, and salted afresh.

Apple Trees near Stone Walls.—A writer in in the Journal of Agriculture, says he has seen orchards in which a row of trees nearest a stone wall, produced more than two rows in the middle of the orchard. He recommends bordering walls with trees, where it may be convenient and desirable, as their roots will extend under them, and use the nourishment which accummulates there, and which is not available to other crops. This plan would be ornamental as well as useful along many of the broad walls on New England farms.

Take Care of the Orchard.—The orchard, to be productive of good, fair fruit, requires to be fed as much as does a field of grain. The soil of each requires that the substances abstracted by the corps shall be restored. The soil should be kept clean, and open to the meliorating influence of the sun, the dews, the rain, and the air. The bark of the trees should be kept in a healthful condition by scraping, when necessary, and by alkaline washing.

No man ever offended his consciene, but first or last it was revenged upon him for it.

TEMPERANCE.

Honor to Mr. Dow.

By the following it will be seen that the citizens of Pittsburgh were disposed to show their respect to the distinguished author of the Maine Law, on his late visit there. The reply of Mr. Dow is very characteristic ot the man.

"Pittsburgh, Feb. 2d, 1853.

Hon Neal Dow, *late Mayor of Portland, Me.*—Sir: Properly appreciating your labors and your sacrifices in the great cause of Temperance, and desirous of paying respect to you as the author of what we deem the only effectual legislation for suppressing the giant evils of intemperance—*The Maine Liquor Law*, we would respectfully invite you to accept a Public Dinner, such time as may suit your convenience, that the Friends of Temperance may have an opportunity of showing that respect which they desire to one to whom our whole country is so much indebted. Respectfully, &c

C. L. Magee,	J. M Kirkpatrick,
J. H. Foster,	Jno. D. Bailey,
Wm. Barrows,	Wm. Boggs,
Sam'l Barton,	B. Walker,
Wm. Dawson,	Jno. Flody,
Henry Sproul,	A. B. McCalmont,
A. G. McCandless,	R. R. R. Dumars,
B. McLain,	Wm Daly,
W. H Davis,	Geo. A. Kurls,
Jno Mellon,	W B. McClure,
Jno. Paul,	Wm. Barker,
Henry Schricber,	H. D King,
G. H. Hildebrand,	Jno. Glenn,
Wm. McCandless,	Thos. Steel,
R C. Stockton.	Jno. Rippey,
Geo. R. White,	Jno. Miller,
Jas. McDonald,	Wm. Laird,
Jas. K Morange,	W. McCullough,
D. W. Miller,	Wm. H. Edbert,

Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Feb. 3.

Gentlemen:—Your polite note of the 2d inst, is just received, inviting me to a public dinner, which you propose to tender to me, as a mark of regard (as you are pleased to say) for my labors in the Temperance cause.

I am very much obliged for this token of your esteem, but beg leave to decline, as I cannot conveniently remain it Pittsburgh, and because my tastes and inclinations lead me to avoid scenes of public ceremony and display, as far as possible.

My labors in the Temperance cause, of which you are pleased to speak, have been of an humble character, and were dictated solely by the desire to promote the welfare and happiness of my countrymen. If the course of law which has been adopted hy Maine, in regard to the protection of her citizens, from the traffic in strong drinks, prevail throughout the country—as I believe it will, eventually—the prosperity of the nation, and the wealth and happiness of the people, will be promoted, to an extent of which history furnishes no parallel.

Permit me to exhort the temperance men of the Keystone State to a patient perseverance in their effort to procure the enactment of a Prohibitory Law, for the effectual protection of themselves and children from the terrible effects of the traffic, and they will certainly succeed.

I am gentlemen, very respectfully and truly, your friend, NEAL DOW.

To Messrs. C. L. Magee, Jas K. Morange, J. H. Foster, D. W. Miller, Wm. Barrows, J. M Kirkpatrick, and others.

We take the following from the Boston Chronicle. It is rather rich!! and shows that the utmost harmony does not prevail among the rum party of Boston. The complainer puts it to the delinquents good. Doubtless he has been bled a little too freely, and what wonder that he feels sore.

Moral Treason.

There is a certain class of dealers in ardent spirits, who, by their pusilaminity, bring disgrace upon themselves and the whole community. By their cowardly refusal to participate in any defence of a maligned traffic, by which many of them have amassed wealth and others are hoping and striving to do likewise, they leave the door open to wanton persecution and unlimited innovation of free trade and free moral agency. They are political non-resistants, who ask no rights but such as the mercy and forbearance of their enemies, and the vigilance of their friends, will allow them. If the advocates of the Maine law should take a fancy to rob them of their purses, as they have of their reputation, in the name of morality, they would not have courage to resist the outrage, and if indicted for murder or treason, as they are now accused with impunity, they would simply plead *nolo contendere*, and quietly submit their necks to the halter.

These recreants are the worst enemies which the whole-souled dealers in ardent spirits have to contend with; they are greater stumbling-blocks in the way of free trade and the progress of liberal principals, than Neal Dow and his whole horde of fanatics; and their true position should be shown up by the press and understood by the people. In submitting without complaint to the insults and contumely heaped upon the traffic by hireling reformers, they hope either to propitiate the forbearance of the minions of the law, in their own particular cases, or to throw the burden of defence upon those of their fraternity who have the spirit and manhood to repel an invasion of their constitutional rights. In fine, they are ready to take advantage of any subterfuge, however contemptable, provided they are not required to stand up and face the common enemy, or put their hands in their pockets for the purpose of disseminating correct information and disarming prejudices in regard to their business. The worse temperance fanatics blacken their characters, the more obsequiously they will bow to the vile slanderers, and the more assiduously they will electioneer for their preferment, if they happen to be of their own political party, stupidly putting a rod into the hands of their enemies, which, in due time, is sure to be applied to their own backs.

In this connection, we will state a fact, important in its bearing, though perhaps not generally known to the community, namely: that a large portion of the funds collected for the purpose of sustaining these ultra-temperance organizations, and for carrying on this systematic warfare against the traffic in alcoholic liquors, is contributed from the reluctant yet craven hands of wealthy consumers and exvenders themselves. So fulsome is their worship of their idol popularity, and so abject their fear of proscription, that the mercenary agents of every moral humbug levy contributions upon them at will, to be applied in working out their own condemnation—while the same individuals, when applied to for aid in getting up lectures and documents *in their own defence*, will plead all manner of empty excuses for declining to render it, however trifling the sum required.

Such traitors we mean shall sooner or later have their just deserts. We could wish for their sakes, that the sale and consumption of ardent spirits might be constituted a capital offence. The sooner society is purged of such pestilent hypocricy, the better it will be both for the cause of temperance and the toleration of free trade. Hanging is the least punishment which such incendiaries deserve. They are undoubtedly too mean to live and too wicked to die; though there is some doubt whether they have immortal souls to expiate the enormity of their moral treason. They ought to be the slaves and scavengers of despotism, for, if ever there was a class of craven spirits adapted by nature to the servile condition of bondage, they are the real types of slavery.

It is the province and duty of the press to hold this class of dealers up to public execration, and, when exposed in their true colors we trust and believe that every honest man will scorn to patronize any tradesman who, when the grossest calumnies are flung in his very teeth, will tacitly admit their truth, and, by his "masterly inactivity," bring the imputation of guilt not only upon himself, but upon the heads of all who are engaged in an honest indispensable and constitutional branch of industry.

We shall leave these gentlemen for the present, to their own reflections, but shall take an opportunity to refer to them more *specifically*, and to give them any advantage which a portrait of their true character may entitle them to. Justitia.

From the Temperance Watchman.

City Reforms.

Mr. Editor:—As the time of our municipal election is at hand, I wish to inquire through the columns of your paper whether we are to have a reform of any of the abuses we are now enduring. The first and great reform needed, is in rum selling and rum drinking; and the second is like unto it, in tobacco smoking.—These two nuisances, the people have a right, yes, more than that, it is their duty to have them abated. It is said by those who have all opportunity of knowing, and who are not temperance men, that under the administration of the present city government, dissipation and drunkenness is double what it ever was before in this city; and any one who walks the street can see that it has vastly increased from what it was under Mr. Dow's administration—This state of things should be reformed, and it is the duty of every good citizen, whether he be temperance man or not, if he has the good of his fellow man at heart, to exert his influence to restore the character and reputation of our city—to disabuse the public of the present misrule, and relieve a great many poor and suffering families from the curse of a drunken father and husband.

The repeal of the law against smoking in the street has had the effect that any man of judgment would suppose it would have, to increase that evil to an unlimited extent. It is the commonest thing in the world, now, to meet boys from ten to fifteen years old, in the streets, smoking cigars, and I never knew the case to fail of a boy who commenced using tobacco at that age, that did not become a drunkard by the time he was twenty-five. The use of tobacco leads as directly to the drinking of ardent spirits, as the drinking of ardent spirits leads a man to poverty and ruin. Another evil, if not so bad in its moral effects, is in its physical operations. It is exceedingly annoying and unhealthy to go into the street, and be compelled to breathe an atmosphere, which is naturally pure and delightful, but rendered vile and impure by the fumes of tobacco and the breath of rum drinkers. The breath of those men who make excessive use of tobacco, is worse, if possible, than the stench of rotten carrion. Their stomachs must be a sepulchre of filthiness, very like Swedenborg's description of the infernal regions. The health of the city requires that this nuisance should be at once abated.

There are a few leaks in the city treasury which need stopping, which it will be the duty of an economical and judicious administration to look after. Although we are under strong obligations to our school committee for their gratuitous services, yet they do not always manage financial affairs so prudently as strict economy would dictate. I think it is not generally known to our citizens that they are now paying the former teacher of the Girl's High School five hundred dollars a year, and he is at the South, or in Cuba, spending the money, without rendering the least shadow of service to the city.

I might enumerate many other cases that will properly become matters of consideration for the incoming administration, but as my communication is getting rather longer than I at first intended, I will defer it until another opportunity. A Citizen.

MISCELLANY.

The White Stairway.

BY O. W. BUNGAY.

A white sheet, woven in the clouds,
Enwraps the silent hills that lie,
Like giants, sleeping in their shrouds,
Clasped in the blue arms of the sky!

As the turf veils the peaceful dead,
Beneath this great white sheet of snow,
The winds tuck round their dreamless bed,
With hands unseen by us below!

Upon the mountain's furrowed brow,
By summer's awful thunder riven,
The winds are heaping banks of snow,—
Building white stairways up to heaven!

CATCHING A WHALE.

Thirty days out from Hobart Town, our vessel floated under an unbroken arch of pure blue sky, clear and translucent. On the distant horizon rested the light trade-wind cloud reflecting all the splendor of the rising sun. The quiet dreamy beauty of the scene was indescribable—so I am saved the trouble of describing it. The helmsman felt it and leaned sleepily against the wheel. The officer of the watch shut his eyes to it and nodded on the sky-light. I, with head and arms resting on the bulwarks, was chewing a quid, when from the topmast crosstrees a clear voice rang out, "There she spouts! Blackskin a-head! There she blows again!"

"Where away?" shouted the mate.

"Three points on the weather bow.—Hurrah! There she breaches clean out! Single spouts—a school of sparms!"

The quiet people of the ship were awakened up as though they had all been galvanized, and jumped about with delirious activity. The captain rushed up half-dressed from his cabin, with one side of his face elaborately lathered, and a little rivulet of blood trickling from the other. Two men blocked up the fore scuttle, and tumbled over each other in their eagerness to reach the deck. Then followed rapid orders, rapidly executed. The ship, which had been slipping along under double-reefed topsail, foresail and mizen, was easily hove to.—"Haul up the foresail! Back the main-yard! Pass the tubs into the boats. Bear a hand, and jump in! See the tackle falls clear. Ready!"

"Ay, ay, sir; all ready!"

"Lower away!"

The falls whizzed through the davit heads; the men, already seated at their oars, struck out the instant the boats touched the water. Among the men who struck out I was one, and I was then about for the first time to commit assault and battery against the monach of the sea, and help, if possible, to part leviathan among the merchants.

Another boat lowered soon after we left the ship and pulled in our wake; she followed as a "pick up boat" in case of accident. The ship—which had still a boat's crew and the idlers aboard—with yards braced sharp up, and the leach of the top-gallant sail touching, was laying a course nearly parallel to our own. The chief mate "headed" the boat in which I rowed, and we had with us the best boatsteerer in the ship. Both were anxious to be first "fast" to the first whale of the season. For me, it was the first whale of my life, and, though I had been rather scared by the tough yarns of the old stager about being "chawed up by whales," and eaten alive by sharks, yet the active exercise and rapid motion soon stirred my blood, and I fully shared in the general excitement. Three of our crew were natives of Tasmania (born of English parents) the best boatmen and the most daring whalers in the world; and, impelled by their powerful strokes, our boat was soon considerably a-head of the others. Though able to pull a good oar in a common way, I quickly found that this was a different sport to any that I had before attempted. Our tough ash oars of eighteen feet length bent and buckled with the strain. The boat sprang from each vigorous stroke, and hummed through the water as a bullet through the air. The headsman standing in the stern, with the peg of the steer-oar grasped in his hand, stamped and raved with excitement, throwing his body forward in sympathy with each stroke, and with the right hand "backing up" the after oar with all his strength. At the same time, he was encouraging and urging us to fresh exertions, making the most absurd promises in case of success, and threatening the boat-steerer with all sorts of awful consequences if he missed the whale. By this time we were in sight of the school and turning my head, I could distinguish several of the low bushy spouts of the sperm whale, and catch an occasional glimpse of a huge black mass rolling in the water. But there was no time for contemplation. Another boat was creeping up to us, and we were yet some distance from the game.

The headsman grew more frantic. "Give way, my sons! Lift her to it! Long strokes! Pile it on, my hearties! Well done, Derwenters! There she blows again! Twenty minutes more, and it's our whale."

Suddenly his face changed. "Turned flukes!" said he. The whales had disappeared, and with peaked oars we lay motionless on the water waiting their return to the surface. In a few minutes, a short gush of steam and spray broke midway between the two boats. Half-a-dozen long strokes. "Steady, my lads, softly, so ho! Stand up!" and the boat-steerer, peaking his oar, took his place in the bows. "Into her! Starn all!" shouted the headsman.

Both irons were buried in the whale, which lay for an instant perfectly still, whilst we backed hastily. Then the great black flukes rose in the air, and the whale "sounded" or dived, the line runing out of the tub, round the loggerhead at the stern and out at the head, with wonderful velocity. The wood smoked and cracked with friction, and the boat's head sank under the pressure.

More than half of the line was carried out before it slackened, and in the moment that it did so, we began to haul in again and coil away in the tub. But the "struck fish" quickly appeared, the momentum acquired in rising carrying him neaaly clean out of the water. He was evidently "gallied" (frightened,) making short darts in different directions; but, as the boat approached, he started off, "eyes out," at full speed. The line was now, checked by a turn round the loggerhead, and only allowed to surge out gradually. The boat's velocity became terrific. We were carried through the water at the rate of nearly twenty miles an hour. Our little craft swept on in a deep trough; a huge wave of foam rolling a-head of us, and two green walls rising above the gunwale, threatening every moment to descend upon the boat, already half filled by the blinding spray. But, the huge animal to which our boat was harnessed, soon tired of his labor, the line slackened, and the monster lay on the surface writhing in agony, snapping his enormous jaws, and furiously lashing with his tail. As we coiled away the line, and as the distance between us and our prey decreased, I will candidly own that I was as "gallied" as the whale itself, and would have given my own share of him to have been absent from the scene. Habit accustoms a man even to whaling; but few men, when "fast," for the first time, feel altogether easy. Our headsman stood coolly in the bows, lance in hand, exclaiming—"Haul me up, and he's a dead whale! A hundred barreller! Lay me on lads!"

And with the boat's nose nearly touching, he plunged a lance repeatedly into its side. "Starn all!"

The whole started ahead, but the keen weapon had reached "the life," and spouting thick jets of blood, he fell into the "flurry." That was a tremendous spectacle.—The enormous animal, convulsed in the agonies of death, rapidly circling in the midst of a dizzy whirl of blood and foam, striking alternately with head and tail, vast sheets of water flying from beneath the mighty blows, which roared like cracks of thunder. At the same time, beyond the vortex, the light boat danced as in triumph at her victory; and yet her slight frame trembled and vibrated with each stroke, as though she shuddered at the havoc she had caused.

In a short time the struggling ceased; the whale turned slowly over. We had then leisure to look about us. The two other boats were both fast to one fish, and nearly out of sight to windward. The fourth boat had struck a whale and lost him, from the irons having drawn, and she was now making towards us. Uniting our strength we took the prize in tow, and turned our course towards the ship, eight or nine miles distant. She was making a long stretch in the direction of the fast boats. It was afternoon when, with no better dinner than dry biscuit and water, and under a burning sun, we fastened our tow line, and commenced the weary drag—the hardest, but the most welcome part of the whaler's labor. With scorched faces, and blistered hands, we pulled steadily on, lightening our toil with many a chorus, and making rough calculations of the value of our prize. It was nightfall when we reached the ship, and then the whale having been firmly lashed alongside by strong chains and hawsers, everything was prepared for cutting in next morning. Our shipmates soon followed with their fish, which was dropped astern, and buoyed with empty casks to prevent its sinking; for whalers not unfrequently lose the fruits of their toil by such an accident. The ship remained hove to all night, and by day light we were hard at work. I could then have a good look at our prize.

It was a large sperm whale or cachalot, the most valuable and the most ferocious of the tribe.—*Household Words.*

Literary and Scientific. The editor of the Canada Christian Advocate, it appears, said something, not a great while ago, on the use of tobacco, whereat a correspondent who dates his letter "*townsend, the* 30 1852." thus discourses on the subject with these words in his own orthography as a text:

GOING IT THE CART BEFORE THE HORES

Mr Editor While looking over the colums of your valuable paper of the 6 of October on the subject of tobacco using i think you are very unreasonable although i use it myself as many others do for various complaints such as bile collecting on the stomach or hundreds do for other complaints.—But i must acknowledge with you that thousands use it to the extremes. Do not many of the ministers of the gospel use it too verily they do and as strong as any one would it not be as well to put something of more importance in the place of it for i think you ceartainly must be tired of putting in so much nonsense all that you can say or do will not better the case it would do well enough to warn them once and a while but not dind dang at it all the time for so much uon is enoug to wear the patience of job.

"No Paupers here, Either." In the town of Plymouth, this State, there is a hotel, which has long been kept without any "medicine." During the up-going travel to the White Mountains last summer, a Southron stopped at this hotel,—one who was not going up altogether for a look at Nature's grandest scenes, or a draught of cold water from the mighty alembics of Argenecook. He sent from his rooms for a bottle of Bardolph's "best wine," to which summons the landlord replied that he kept no wine. The answer brought the southern gentleman himself down.

"Landlord, haven't you got *any* kind of liquor?"

"I don't keep liquors at all," replied the landlord.

"Don't keep liquors! How in the name of common sense do you *accommodate* travelers without it? I want some, and I had a right to expect that you kept it. I shall tell all my friends to stop somewhere else, where there is better accommodation."

"Tell 'em what you please," replied the independent landlord, "but don't forget to add that there *isn't a pauper here, either*."—*Concord (N. H.) Indicator.*

From the New York Teacher.

Angel Willie.

Sunny-haired Willie, laughing and bright
Gay as a song-bird, morning and night,
Trilling the wild lay, laughing in glee,
Sunny-haired Willie, where can'st thou be?

Sad is our hearth stone, gloomy and dark,
Flown is the sweet dove out of the ark,
Faded the bright face laughing in glee,
Golden-haired Willie, where can'st thou be?

Sad are the summer hours when thou art gone,
Come back my darling, my angel one,
Bleeding and broken my heart beateth yet,
Life's pole star hath faded, its brightest sun set.

Heart! cease thy mourning! comforted be,
Willie is waiting in glory for thee;
Mansions of happiness, sweet harps of gold,
Wait thee, where treasures never wax old.

Gone to the summer land, gone to his rest,
Blending his child-lays with songs of the blest;
Morning, and evening, he singeth to me,
"Golden-haired Willie waiteth for thee."

Laws of Health.

Children should be taught to use the left hand as well as the right.

Coarse bread is much better for children than fine.

Children should sleep in seperate beds, and should not wear night caps.

Children under seven years of age should not be confined over six or seven hours in the house at a time—and that time should be broken by frequent recesses.

Children and young people should be made to hold their heads up and their shoulders back, while sitting, standing, or walking.

The best beds for children are of hair, or in winter, of hair and cotton.

From one to one pound and a half of solid food is sufficient for a person in the ordinary vocations of business. Persons in sedentary employments should omit one third of their food, and they will escape dyspepsia.

Young persons should walk at least two hours a day in the open air.

Young ladies should be prevented from bandaging the chest. We have known three cases of insanity terminating in death, which began in this practice.

Every person, great and small, should wash all over in cold water every morning.

Reading aloud is conducive to health.

The more clothing we wear, other things being equal, the less food we need.

Sleeping rooms should have a fire-place, or some other mode of ventilation besides the windows.

Young people and others cannot study much by lamp light with impunity.

The best remedy for eyes weakened by night use, is a fine stream of cold water frequently applied to them.

"Thistles of the Heart." "Bad habits," says the Boys' Own Guide, "are the thistles of the heart, and each particular indulgence in them is a seed, from which will spring up a new crop of weeds. A few years ago, a little boy told his first falsehood. It was a little, solitary thistle seed, and no eye but God's saw him, as he planted it in the mellow soil of his heart. But it sprang up, Oh, how quickly! and in a little time another, and yet another seed dropped from it into the ground, each in its turn bearing more thistles and more seeds. And now his heart is all overgrown with this bad habit—he is a confirmed liar, and it would be as difficult for him to cease entirely from falsehood, as it would be for the gardener to clear his land of the noxious thistle, after it has gained a footing in the soil."

Recipe for a Cold. As this is a season when colds are prevalent, we may do some of our readers a service by publishing the following recipe which is taken from the *Northern Tribune.*

One tablespoonful of molasses;—two teaspoonfuls castor oil; one do. paregoric; one do. spirits camphor. Mix and take often.

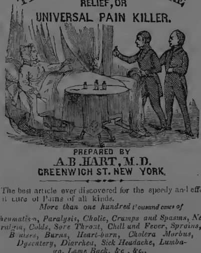
The Editor of the *Farmer* says of this recipe:

It was prescribed for us when we were suffering from a cough that seemed as if we were on the brink of *consumption;* no cessation nor rest day or night. We took it, and were cured in three days.

THE PHYSICIAN'S SURE

RELIEF, OR

UNIVERSAL PAIN KILLER.



PREPARED BY
A. B. HART, M. D.
GREENWICH ST. NEW YORK.

The best article ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of Pains of all kinds.

More than one hundred thousand cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Cholic, Cramps and Spasms, Neuralgia, Colds, Sore Throat, Chill and Fever, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Heart-burn, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Sick Headache, Lumbago, Lame Back, &c, &c.,

Have been cured by this preparation within the past year.

20,000 Bottles Sold by one Agent in New York in Six Months!

One Agent writes from Western New York—"Send me One Hundred Dozen "Sure Relief, or Universal Pain Killer" as soon as possible, as I am all out. It is the most wonderful Pain Killer in the world. It is used by our best Physicians."

Another Agent writes, "Your *Pain Killer* has cured some of the worst cases of *Rheumatism* in this place; it is truly a *Wonderful Medicine.* Please send me two gross more by express."

A patient writes, I have used all the *Pain Killers* of the day, but find none so worthy the title of *Pain Killer* as yours. It is all it is recommended to be—a *Sure Relief for Pain.*

Another writes, "the Physicians' Sure Relief or Pain Killer, is the best Medicine in the world for Rheumatism; it has effected a cure upon myself which baffled the skill of our best Physicians. Hundreds of such statements as the above might be adduced—One trial will convince the most skeptical.

Two applications have cured the most severe Rheumatic pains.

One application has cured the most violent Cramp in the limbs.

Thirty drops has relieved pain in the stomach.

Six applications have entirely cured Rheumatism.

Twenty-five drops taken every twenty minutes has cured Cramps, Spasms, &c.

One application at bed time has cured Sore Throat.

Twenty drops taken every fifteen minutes has cured Bilious Cholic

One application has cured Stitches in the Back.

One drop has often cured the most severe Toothache.

Fifteen drops taken every fifteen or twenty minutes will cure Dysentery and Diarrhea.

Twenty-five drops has cured Sick Headache.

Ten drops has often relieved Acid Stomach

Three applications has cured Lame Side.

Twenty-five drops will in all cases cure Wind on the Stomach.

Ten drops every fifteen minutes will cure Cholera Morbus.

Three applications has cured Lumbago.

Thirty drops daily has cured Gravel and Kidney complaints.

Sudden Colds and hard Coughs can be cured by a few doses, as thousands can testify.

For Kidney complaints the Sure Relief is an excellent remedy, taken two or three times a day.

For Spinal difficulties it is invaluable. One teaspoonful will relieve the most violent pain in the Stomach, and restore it to its natural feeling. When taken according to directions, it will speedily and effectually cure Bowel complaints, and that horrible disease, the Cholera, as has been proved in innumerable cases in New Orleans, St Louis, Cincinnati, and many other large cities in the South and West, where the Diarrhea and Cholera have raged so fatally. Reader, if you are suffering from either of the diseases named above, or from pain from any cause, be sure and try this great Relief and you will be well.

☞ Price, 12 1-2, 25 and 37 1-2 cents per bottle.

Sold in Maine by Druggists, and Dealers in Medicine in nearly every town.

NATHAN WOOD, No. 20 Market Square, Portland, General Agent for the State of Maine

For sale in Portland, Wholesale and Retail, by H. H. Hay, Market Square, Charles F. Corry, Fore Street, I. B. Mason, Congress Street. Westbrook, Geo. Winslow, Cyrus Thurlow; Saccarappa, Warren & King; Cumberland, H. Billings, G. Mauntfort, Windham, A. Hawkes, Wm. Bacon; Standish, Bradbury & Emery, Buxton, L. J. Milliken, G. Gilman; Scarborough, J. A. Larrabee; Hollis, Nathan Hobson, M. Smith, M. Dunn, S. Bradbury; Lewiston, E. P. Tobee.

Feb. 3, 1853. 1y

Merry's Museum & Parley's Magazine

This Magazine, still under the care of its original proprietor, the veritable PETER PARLEY, has a world-wide reputation. It is unquestionably the best work of the kind in the country. How many adult readers have vivid recollections of the pleasure with which they perused its pages! How it stimulated them to read and to think! Would you afford a similar pleasure to your child, or to some young friend, send them Merry's Museum. It grows better every year, and is rapidly extending its circulation. [illegible]

"Nearer to our standard of [illegible] than any other work."—*Ohio Cit[illegible]*

"Worth a thousand [illegible] which children will read [illegible]"—*New [illegible] Courier.*

"Deserving the patronage of every [illegible]"—[illegible] D. D.

"I know not where to [illegible] books. Then [illegible]

Price $1.00 in advance. Postage [illegible] United States [illegible]

Address S. T. ALLEN & CO., 116 Nassau St., New York.

Dec. 4, '52.—1y.

Mothers Magazine & Family Monitor

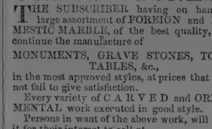
This Excellent Work, so long and so favorably known, has been invested with new interest and attraction. Many of the best writers in the country are among its contributors. It is intended to rank among the best literary journals. While it treats of home education and parental duty, it will contain articles of interest and value to all the members of the family.

"The Mother's Magazine has gone into the hands of enterprising publishers, and we have a right to expect its future career will more than keep good the former reputation of the work, for interest, adaptedness, and utility. As a work for ladies, and for the family, it has no superior, and we are glad to see it flourish."—*N. Y. Evang list*

Price $1.00 a year in advance. Postage paid at the office of delivery, six cents a year.

Address S. T. Allen & Co.,
116 Nassau St., New York.

Dec 4, '52.—1 y.



Reed Organ, Seraphine, Melophine

—AND—

Melodeon Manufactory.

All the above named instruments are made in the most faithful manner, and upon a greatly improved plan, at the extensive establishment of

HASTINGS & PHILBROOK,

No. 396 Congress street,

[NEARLY OPPOSITE THE NEW ENGLAND HOUSE]

PORTLAND, ME.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH,"

So says the "Old Adage"—This can be proved in latter days to all in want of instruments by calling at our Ware Rooms and purchasing one of our improved Seraphins or Patent Melophines, an entirely new article, surpassing every thing else for parlor music; or Carhart's famous Patent Melodeon. All of which can be bought for less money than at any other place in New England. (same quality.) Why then spend your money for naught for instruments brought from other parts of the country, because they can't be sold at home, but will do to shave the down Easters with. Go rather to your own manufacturers, where you may be sure of getting a good instrument, and warranted to you for the term of five years and no fail.

Special attention paid to building large Reed Organs for churches, with stops to produce all the variety needed for church music; and the largest of sufficient power for any church; equally as good tone as pipe Organs.—Prices from $100 to $300. The largest are built in the style of Pipe Organs, and one for $300 will equal any Pipe Organ which will cost $500.

All our instruments are made with an improved reed, and we warrant *will* keep in tune

☞ Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

TURNING and REPAIRING done at reasonable rates.

HASTINGS & PHILBROOK.

Portland Dec. 15, '52. 3mos.

GRAVE STONES!!

THE SUBSCRIBER having on hand a large assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC MARBLE, of the best quality, will continue the manufacture of

MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TOMB TABLES, &c.,

in the most approved styles, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Every variety of CARVED and ORNAMENTAL work executed in good style.

Persons in want of the above work, will find it for their interest to call at

310 CONGRESS STREET

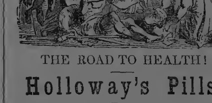
All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction warranted in

STOCK, WORK and PRICES.

☞ Be particular and remember the number 310 Congress Street.

J. H. COOK

Portland, Nov. 25, 1851. 48 tf.



THE ROAD TO HEALTH!

Holloway's Pills.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7 Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

TO Professor Holloway, Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquires, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflamation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack* and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills.

(Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GARVEL AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heyden, Esq., Sydney New South Wales, February 25th, 1851.

Sir,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so; the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) WM. JONES

Proprietor of the Goulburn Herald, New South Wales.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:

Ague
Asthma
Bilious Complaints
Blotches on the Skin
Bowel Complaints
Colics
Constipation of the Bowels
Consumption
Debility
Dropsy
Dysentery
Erysipelas
Fevers of all kinds
Fits
Gout
Head-ache
Indigestion
Inflammation
Jaundice
Liver Complaints
Lumbago
Piles
Rheumatism
Scrofula, or King's Evil
Sore Throats
Stone and Gravel
Secondary Symptoms
Tic Doulou eux
Tumours
Ulcers
Worms of all kinds
Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and those of the United States, in Pots and Boxes, at 37 1-2 cents, 87 1-2 cents and $1 50, each. Wholesale by the principal Drug Houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York.—There is considerable saving taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

JOSHUA DURGIN & CO., Portland, Wholesale and Retail Agents, to whom orders may be addressed.—Also, at retail, by Edward Mason, C. F. Corey, and C. E. Beckett. 6meow sep15 '52

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

FOR 25 CENTS!

BY MEANS OF THE POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS, [illegible] one his own Physician [illegible] ty-seventh edition, with [illegible] of a hundred engravings [illegible] ing private diseases [illegible] shape and [illegible] tions of the [illegible] By W. YOUNG, M. D. The time has [illegible] that persons [illegible] cret diseases, need [illegible] to come [illegible] ry, as by the [illegible] tained in this [illegible] may cure himself [illegible] rance to business, or the knowledge [illegible] mate friend, and with one tenth the [illegible] addition to the general routine of private [illegible] explains the cause of manhood's early [illegible] servations on marriage besides [illegible] ments which it would be improper to [illegible] public prints.

☞ Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE [illegible] enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy [illegible] by mail, or five copies will be sent for [illegible] dress Dr. W. YOUNG, No. 152 SPRUCE [illegible] ADELPHIA." Post-paid.

[illegible]

Sept [illegible] 1y

BONNETS, &c.

1,000 cases straw goods

THE SUBSCRIBER having made arranger with the Norton Straw Manufacturing C pany for the sale of their goods, now offer for s large assortment of STRAW HATS AND B NETS, of every variety of fabric, style and p adapted to the spring trade, which will be s the package at the lowest figure. Cases m assorted to suit purchasers.

J. W. ALDEN, 63 Milk Stre

Boston, May 10, 1852 1y

PATENT

ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES,

THESE Instruments, with the improvements made the subscribers, especially in their construction voicing of the Æolian, renders them capable of the est tones of an Æolian Harp, and of being increa power, sufficient for any parlor use, and when com with the Piano Forte, as the performer can do at ure, can be made to imitate the sweet tones of the F or Clarionete, Horn, or Bassoon, with one hand, and the other the Piano Forte accompaniment, thus c ing orchestral effects, by the same performer at the s time

Piano Fortes with, or without the attachment, will selected by ourselves when desired, and sent to any of the country, and warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.

The patent is owned by ourselves, exclusively, for t State of Massachusetts, and no other person or pers in Massachusetts have the right to manufacture th Instruments. And, as many of the Piano Forte make and others in their interest have said the Æolian att ment injured the Piano Forte, and will not keep in t with it, we hereby notify all persons, that in future shall apply the attachment to our own instruments ma expressly for the attachment, and no others. The we can, with confidence, warrant to stand, severa which we have known to remain in tune one year a over without tuning; and but very few of the atta ments, even those applied over five years since, have b tuned at all. We have applied upwards of 1300 of th attachments, and will give the names of the purchas to those who desire information, in almost every s tion of the country. T. GILBERT & CO.,

No. 400 Washington street, Bosto

Boston, May 10, 1852—1y

MARRIAGE,

HAPPINESS AND COMPETENCE

WHY IS IT?

That we behold many females, scarce in the meridian of li broken in health and spirits with a complication of disease and ailments, depriving them of the power for the enjoymen of life at an age when physical health, buoyancy of spirit and happy serenity of mind, arising from a condition of healt should be predominant.

Many of the *causes* of her sufferings at first—perhaps year before, perhaps during girlhood, or the first years of marriage were in their origin so light as to pass unnoticed, and of cour neglected.

IN AFTER YEARS,

When too late to be benefitted by our knowledge, we loo back and mourn, and regret the full consequences of o ignorance.

What would we not often give to possess, in early life, th knowledge we obtain in after years! And what days an nights of anguish we might not have been spared, if th knowledge was timely possessed. It is

MELANCHOLY AND STARTLING

To behold the sickness and suffering endured by many a wi for many years, from causes simple and controllable, easil remedied—or better still,—not incurred, if every

WIFE AND MOTHER

Possessed the information contained in a little volume, (wit in the reach of all) which would spare to herself

YEARS OF MISERY,

And to her husband the constant toil and anxiety of min necessarily devolving upon him from sickness of the wi without giving him the opportunity of acquiring that co petence which his exertions are entitled, and the possessi of which would secure the happiness of himself, wife, a children.

SECURE THE MEANS OF HAPPINES

By becoming in time possessed of the knowledge, the wa of which has caused the sickness and poverty of thousand

In view of such consequences, no wife or mother is exc sable if she neglect to avail herself of that knowledge respect to herself, which would spare her much suffering, the means of happiness and prosperity to her husband, a confer upon her children that blessing above all price—healt bodies, with healthy minds. That knowledge is contained a little work entitled

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S

Private Medical Companion.

BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,

PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF WOMEN

One Hundredth Edition. 18mo., pp. 250. Price, 50 c

[ON FINE PAPER, EXTRA BINDING, $1 00.]

First published in 1847, and it is not

SURPRIZING OR WONDERFUL,

Considering that EVERY FEMALE WHETHER MARRIED OR NOT can her acquire a full knowledge of the natur character and causes of her complaint with the various symptoms, and th nearly

HALF A MILLION COPIES

should have been sold.

It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjec treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for t married, or those contemplating marriages, but no fema desirous of enjoying health, and that beauty, consequent up health, which is so conducive to her own happiness, and th of her husband, but either has or will obtain it, as has or w every husband who has the love and affection of his wife heart, or that of his own pecuniary improvement.

UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES

Have been SENT BY MAIL within the last few mont

☞Base and Shameful Fraud!

CAUTION TO BOOKSELLERS.

VIOLATION OF COPYRIGHT

A SPURIOUS EDITION

Flagrant and barefaced, has been surreptitiously issued, wi the same form and size, exactly the same Title Page, a exactly the same

TYPOGRAPHICAL ARRANGEMENT,

But another name substituted for "Dr. A. M. Mauriceau and "Boston" for "New York," and the words,

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1847, JOSEPH TROW,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southe District of New York,

OMITTED.

The contents, the subject matter, and reading are

ENTIRELY DIFFERENT,

Printed on poor, brownish, dirty paper, with a paper cove It can be known also from the miserable and illegible woo cuts scattered throughout its pages. *The copyright editi contains none.*

If there are any in the trade so lost to shame and comm honesty as to be willing parties

IN DEFRAUDING THEIR CUSTOMER

No less than the legal owner of the property in copyrig they will be prosecuted, and steps will be taken to expo them to the public.

A copy will be sent to each bookseller or firm, (with t terms upon which they will be furnished,) upon receipt his or their business card of address.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

BE NOT DEFRAUDED!

Buy no book unless Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, 129 Liberty s N. Y., is on the title page, and the entry in Clerk's Office the back of the title page corresponds as herein, and buy on of respectable and honorable dealers, or send by mail, and a dress to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau.

Full title page, with contents, together with a few pag treating of important subjects to every married female, w be sent, free of charge, to any one enclosing a letter stamp a prepaid letter, addressed as herein.

☞On receipt of Fifty Cents, (or O Dollar for the fine Edition extra binding "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVAT MEDICAL COMPANION" is sent (mail free) to any part of the United States. A letters must be post-paid, and addressed DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Box 1224, Ne York City. Publishing Office, No. 129 Libert Street, New York.

Travelling Agents Wanted.

Competent persons will be supplied upon the favorable terms. A few more only will be engaged. dress post paid, Dr. A M. Mauriceau, N. Y.

For sale by A. Ganbert, Augusta; W. Billings, Eastport; D. Bugbee, Bang John Jackson, Calais; C. L. Francis, N way; E. Clark, Bath; James Brown, Bid ford; J. Dyer, Skowhegan, Me.

GEO. LORD, 61 Exchange st. P

New York, June 3, 1852. 1y